THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,409—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Aug	PERSIA	8000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10700
26th "	CALEDONIA	6000		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11500
9th "	OCEANA	7000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	7000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Oct	EGYPT	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
11th "	PERSIA	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
25th "	OCEANA	7000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
8th "	CHINA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
22nd "	ARABIA	8000		
29th "	MACEDONIA	10000		
7th Mar.	EGYPT	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	ARCADIA	7000		
28th "	PERSIA	8000		
4th "	MARMORA	10500		
11th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
25th "	MANTUA	11000		
2nd May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 435 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 851
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	3321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Augt.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4972	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	7074	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3010	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	3321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7093	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	18 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	4522	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Feb.
Trafford Hall	3321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7093	19 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	3551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	3443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	3522	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London, vid Marseilles	653	1,051	489	839
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.,

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
Not printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2185	Fri.	11th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	17th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 16th August, calling at ports, as inducement offers, for particulars, of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Saturday 12th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3239 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5413	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4254	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec,	"
Bohemia	4254	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	S. Gobol	28th Jan. 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 695*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 895 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 595
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Baicich	7583	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as per ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Dawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Fiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE '15' H. P.

NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS

NAPIER.

IS the IDEAL CAR, because of its low cost of upkeep—its absolute reliability and lack of trouble of any kind. For the man who likes to drive himself it is unequalled by any other car made.

Built for City use and ease of control
in crowded streets, it is equally efficient
in every other respect for country use.

Climbs hills 1 in 4 noiselessly and swiftly. Has a speed of 45 miles per hour, and, its design is a marvel of the body builder's art, may we send a Car to take you for a trial spin to convince you that it is in every detail the PROVED BEST CAR?

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, Tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs.	1-2 per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... "	2-8 "
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re.	1-0 "
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... "	1-0 "
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. "	1-0 "
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... "	1-0
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs.	3-0

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP.

ONE HANDSOME VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, to seat 4 persons comfortably, not much used; also an ARAB HORSE with Harness Complete.

Apply to Box No. 3008, Care of this Paper.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 6-30 P. M.

R. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. Black and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1892, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lacks.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi ..... A.	6-45	Delhi ..... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi ..... D.	22-45	Delhi ..... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING, WINDING AND REGULATING CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1911, for repairing, winding and regulating clocks, watches and time recorders at offices and stations on this Railway, including the Indian Midland Section and Branch Lines during a period of 5 years commencing from 1st November, 1911.

2. Tender forms may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Re. 2 a copy and no refund will be made on account of unused forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for repairing, winding and regulating clocks and watches," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's office,
Parel, 25th July, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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THE
AUXETOPHONOSCOPE.
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SELECTIONS NIGHTLY
FROM
THE MERRY WIDOW.
GEORGE LASHWOOD.
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CARMEN LA SAHARET.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
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A POPULAR PROGRAMME
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST,
MONSOON DANCE,
DANCING 9-30 P.M.

On this occasion there will be no skating; the floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tickets of Admission Rs. 2
to include a Gentleman and a Lady;
Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., 49 Hornby Road, or at the Rink.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M., of late Mr. W. Jack and others' Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., in Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of 1-3 Share in the landed properties at Ferguson Road, Parel and at Worlee, advertised for to-day, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Baburao Ramchandra, has been POSTPONED, till further notice.

On SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Staff Quarter, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, mahogany dining table for 24 persons, chairs, side-boards, sofas, easy chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron bed-steads, almyrahs, cloths press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, side and corner cabinets, cooking stone, Thana Jail-made furnitnre, ice box with refrigerator, Singer's hand-sewing machine, oil pictures, singing canaries with cages, one D. B. 500 Express rifle by Manton, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of H. A. Furbisher, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safes, phonographs, cottage piano.

By Order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Archibald P. Morris, such as 2 watches and 1 gold ring.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, in Suit No. 98 and 465 of 1911 (Haji Essaik Jusuab vs. Sedik Haji Ismail—

1 rubber-tyred victoria, in good order, with grey Arab horse and harness, bundles of dyed cloth, iron scale, beam, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Bhicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, such as Chasterfield sofas and chairs, silk tapastry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, dining table and chairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand table, iron single and double bedsteads rich oil paintings, table ornaments, iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Empire typewriter gents' bicycle, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

On SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned the balance of a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising :—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings black superior broadcloth, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1911.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
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CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
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Reserve Fund	,, 5,00,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application, Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
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FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZOMBO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	3,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued	...6,650 for	£ 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113

Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ... ... £ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	,, Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... ,, ...

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Khetwadi Main Road, Upper Mahim, Gopi Tank Road, Mahim at Lady Jamsetji Road, Upper Mahim.

Under instructions from Lelitabai, widow of Mangaldas Harivalabhdas and Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Divan, the executrix and executor or the said Mangaldas Harivalabhdas. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the respective dates mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on each day, the following :—

Lot No. I.

Property at Khetwadi Main Road.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 9th day of September, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement about 594 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the northern side of the Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2547, 2549, New Nos. 9573, 9574 (in the Collector's Bill stated to be under Nos. A-9573, 9574, Old Survey Nos. 829, 819, and New Survey No. 5495 (in the Collector's Bill stated to be under No. A/5495, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 1882, (in the Municipal Bill stated to be under No. 1882 (2), and Street No. 147, in the Municipal Bill stated to be under No. 147A), and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgovandas, on or towards the south by the said Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the west by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Narialwalla, and on or towards the east by the 12th Khetwadi Cross Lane, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Lot No. II.

Property called "Dagapalle" or "Digipal,"

at Upper Mahim, fronting the Lady Jamsetji Road.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground or oart of cocoanut plantation, called "Dagapalle" or "Digipal," containing by admeasurement 16989 square yards, (in the Collector's bill stated to be 17451 square yards) or thereabouts, with a bungalow and dwelling-house together with the messuages, tenement and buildings standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, fronting the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the eastern side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 254, New No. 3934, Old Survey No. 68, and New Survey No. 1-96, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G Nos. 5829 (1), 5829 (2), 5830 5831 and 5832, Street Nos. 305, 305A., 306, 307 and 308, and formerly bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Lady Jamsetji Road and the oart of Alloes Shanker, on or towards the west by the public road of Upper Mahim and oarts of Bapu Pandya and Jafar Dabuly, on or towards the north by the public road and oart of Sao Miguel Church, and on or towards the south by the public road and oarts of Pestanji Bomanji Wadia, Pavlo Dias and Bapu Pandya and all which premises are in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Lot No. III.

Property called "Woribram" or "Oorrao" at

Gopi Tank Road, Mahim.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground or oart of cocoanut plantation called "Woribram" or "Oorrao", containing by admeasurement 2734 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 85, New N 3627, Old Survey No 122, New Survey No. 1-1531, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 4776 and 4777 (1) Street Nos. 105 and 106, and formerly bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Bhagavantrao Vicajee, on or towards the west by a gully, on or towards the north by a public road, and on or towards the south by the oart of Bhau Pandurang, and all which premises are in the occupation of the vendors.

Lot No. IV.

Property of Lady Jamsetji Road, Upper Mahim on Wazwalee Street.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Upper Mahim, on Wazwalee Stree', outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No 5008, Street No. 336, and formerly bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a passage and house of Ameenabai, widow, on or towards the west by a passage and house of Hajee Ebrahim, on or towards the north by the said Wazwalee Street and oart of Manchibai, widow, and on or towards the south by the oart of St. Mingel Church and which premises are in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Pereira and Divan, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 BALES KUMTHA MACHINE GINNED GOOD CLASS COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction at the go-down of Seth Dharamsi Jaitha, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first defaulting purchaser Govindji Kanji and Co. the bales were got surveyed and not taken delivery of by Sha Lakhmichand Padamsy.

V M
G 100 bales Kumtha machine ginned
M C good-class cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the purchaser's expense within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1911.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Prices very moderate. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 8.] [BOMBAY, August 9.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	78 3-16	1-16	
do. Rentes	...	95	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	93 1-2	un	obgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	64 1-3	un	ob.d
Bar Silver in London	...	24 1-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	...	24 1-3		1-8
Bar silver in New York	...	52 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-25	un	obgd
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-48	1-2	
do. do. New York	...	4-86	un	obgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	3 p.c.	sinc	
do. Short London Bills		26th Mar.		
3 months' sight	..	2 11-16	1-16	
do, Indian Bank Bills			un	obgd
6 months' sight	...	3 5-8		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3	un	obgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3 7-8	un	obgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1	un	obgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	1 1-4	un	obgd
Bar Gold		77-9		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £150,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Small business,
Futures	...	Easy.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	1,000
Mid-Americans	...	6-92—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·29	6·07	6·01	5·97	5·97
—23	—19	—19	—.8	—18
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	
5·93	5·90	5·92	5·93	
—18	—18	—18	—18	

New York Official noon call Oct. 11·26 Jan. 11·26
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·16 Jan. 11·18.
Liverpool Markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	4,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	.....
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Exports to Continent	...	.....
Spot Cotton—	...	12·30—45
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·09—10		Advanced on bull support and shot covering and declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·10—10		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12—·8
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·01—25
Futures month of Dec.	... 11·01—35
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger	...	...	... d 5 14-16
F. G. Bhownagger	...	...	... d 6
Fine Bhownagger	...	...	... d 6 2-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 5 15-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 1-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 3-16
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 6 1-16
Good Broach	...	...	... d 6 4-16
F. G. Broach	...	...	... d 6 13-32
Fine Broach	...	...	... d 6 8-16
Good Khandeish	...	...	... d 5 12-15
F. G. Khandeish	...	...	... d 5 14-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool O. I. F.			... d 6 1-32

Buyers, &c—Sellers.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

YARN.

40s Bannor Mill Twist	...	10 1-4
George Magall's Yarn	...	10 3-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 34 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34 3-4
Do. Month—August.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 35
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	... 46 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	48 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 43
Do. Months—August.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 71 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata.	... 63 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-8unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-8—Aug.-Sept.—Value. Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 5-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

ARRIVALS—
"Toronto," "Assama," "Coniscliffe," "Lichtenfels," "D. Balduino."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	...16 0 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.	
Tone—Firm and dearer in sympathy with Beetroot.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...No quotation.
Do Months of Shipments	.. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Entirely neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...October.
Tone—Market opened strong owing to drought. Closed steady.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	...17 7 1-2—Done.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.-March.
Tone—Easier. Higher prices asked check business.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...13-9—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11-9—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value
July-Oct.—1912 12 10 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to Cocoanut Holiday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., write :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Ever since we telegraphed early on 3rd instant that we had changed our mind and recommended sales, the tendency of the market, under the influence, of good weather from the cotton belt, has been downwards, and new crops have declined about 35 points.

Yet the statistical position of the article is certainly a strong one. The old crop will hardly reach 11 3-4 millions, the visible supply is the smallest for seven years, and the stock of clean welt cotton in Liverpool threatens to become absolutely exhausted before the end of the season. It is argued by some that, in view of this statistical strength, and of the great necessity of a large crop to make good the deficiences of two small yields, a marked decline is hardly likely, and it is probably this consideration that has prompted the bull clique to further efforts to advance the price of A-S.

There has been very little enthusiasm about these operations, however, and as we remarked last week, we do not think the clique will run the risk of taking up September delivery, with a large and early crop before us. Importers will certainly not be eager to buy these early shipments, in view of the sucessive discounts from A-S to N-D, which would leave them at the expiry of each month with dear bought cotton on their hands. And as a further indication of the trend of feeling, we notice that jobbers to whom we sold large quantities of S-O lately, in execution of the orders of our clients, hedged themselves to a large extent by sales of J-A, showing that they have lost faith in summer positions.

No! The more we reflect on the outlook, the more does our conviction deepen that eventually a generally lower range of prices is before us. We have passed through two seasons of scarcity, when Middling has ruled between 8d. and 8 1-2d., and we have looked upon that price as fully justified. During that period a price of 6 1-2d. or 6d. would have seemed absurdly low, but with a continuance of the present outlook, we may again be brought to look upon say 6 1-4d. as a fair price for the world's consumption.

Let us consider the condition of the growing crop. As mentioned above, prospect are excellent. Letters just to hand from our Southern friends, written early in the month, stated that rains within a few days would ensure a fine yield, and since then the desired rains have fallen everywhere. And with regard to insect pests, which were, at an earlier stage, the cause of much apprehension, we quote from two letters received :—

Texas:—There is no complaint of weevil of insects, and there has been very little damage from that source.

Montgomery:—We hear of no complaint of insects or pests, and even in Louisiana and Mississippi the boll weevil is not so plentiful as it was during the past season at this time.

One sanguine friend, in North Carolina, cables that indications point to more than 15 1-2 millions. We do not accept this figure ourselves, of course, but it shows what ideas are in some quarters seriously entertained, and we believe, at any rate, that there is every prospect of a crop exceeding all previous yields.

Then with regard to trade, although in England it is still good, we may mention that we have it on the best authority, that those in Government circles who watch the ebb and flow of our home and colonial trade, see distinct signs that the trade is no longer expanding, but shews a slight declining tendency.

As for cotton, the position of weavers is still good, and more looms are being set to work. Spinners however, as Mr. Tattersall says, are not doing well at all, and there is certainly too much yarn produced for the requirements of the trade.

Continental spinners, of course, have all along been less active than Lancashire, and our reports from spinning centres would indicate that they have all the old crop cotton they require.

With regard to America, there is yet no sign of the long overdue improvement, and the feeling of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic is summed up in the following extract :

"We still feel sufficiently hopeful of a better enquiry for dry goods before long at higher prices, but it is to be doubted whether business will broaden sufficiently to act as a stimulus to the raw material at its present level of values."

Cables to hand this morning state that the dry goods trade in America is distinctly declining, standard ginghams for instance, having been reduced as low as 7 3-4c, the lowest price for some years.

On the whole, then, we see nothing in the present situation to cause spinners any anxiety with regard to their future supplies, nothing to induce speculative buying, or to encourage bull manipulation. We therefore continue to advise sales of S-O, or O-N or, in fact, any position of the new crop, because we feel that only lower prices will bring in the trade, and increase consumption. Reactions will come and go but a lower level is probable.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has not declined as American has during the week.

One cause of this is the receipt of some unfavourable crop advices, and reported appearance of worms. An Alexandria friend, writing on 8th instant, says:

"The report of the Alexandria Produce Association is excellent. But it was excellent in 1909, when the crop only reached five million cantars. Our advices do not agree with the report. Worms have appeared in Upper Egypts and are numerous in Lower Egypt especially in the Northern provinces where moisture is excessive."

And on Friday cables were received reporting deterioration in the Delta, which caused a rather sharp advance in prices, although this was lost when the damage remained unconfirmed. Another Alexandria firm cabled us yesterday :—

"Have received the following cable from Cairo and inland friends :—But little damage by boll weevil. Egyptian crop prospects are better than last year."

The opinion is even expressed that, including the Soudan Cotton, which is sure to be actively developed, in view of past successes, the yield this year may easily exceed 8 millions cantars.

There is no change in the position of Bolton spinners, whose position cannot be described as satisfactory, there being a good deal of competition for the little business offering.

As for prices, we believe they will share in the general decline. The market is sensitive, and will no doubt respond readily to any change for the worse in crop prospects. As long as the outlook continues as it is at present, however, we expect the tendency will be downwards.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th August.

628. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—Sundays the 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

629. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday the 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

630. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday the 12th inst., from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Telegrams from Pekin state that a Memorial by telegraph submitted by Chao Erh-feng points out that the three Provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan and Tibet are vitally dependent upon each other's integrity. Should the British demand for a perpetual lease of Pienma be acceded to, both Szechuan, and Tibet would be terror-stricken and exigencies might arise to the great detriment of the Chinese Empire as a whole. He advocates continuing negotiations with a firm resolution to gain a better end and without giving way.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PERRETT—August 8, at Doctor Masina's Hospital, Byculla, the wife of Charles Perrett, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RANSFORD—August 5, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of C. Ransford, of a daughter.

TATE—July 31, at Kasauli, the wife of Major G. Tate, I.M.S., of a daughter.

REEVES-BROWN—July 23, at Simla, the wife of G. Reeves-Brown, of a daughter.

KENDALE—August 4, at Marian Villa, Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. C.H.B. Kendale, a daughter.

DEATH.

MCQUIRE—July 30, at Nundalur, Maisie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. McQuire, Traffic Inspector, S.M. and M. Ry., aged 9 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, Bank 4. p. m.

Marcks and Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 43, Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.

Prize Distribution at the Sir J. J. School of Art, 6 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. This week "The Auxetophonoscope." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Many need more conservatism and prudence in their business ventures."—Henry Clews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English Mails of the 27th ult mo. left Aden at 4 p. m. on the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m to-morow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s "Persia," with the English Mails, leaves Bombay harbour for London at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

COCOANUT DAY.—Yesterday being cocoanut day or "Narli Purnim," the day was observed throughout the town as a holiday. From early morning, crowds of Hindus went to the sea-shore to bathe in the waters and to offer prayers and cocoanuts to the deity. A fair was held at the Esplanade and was very largely attended in the late hours of the evening by all classes.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

THE Sisters of the Bandra Convent would thankfully receive help from their kind friends and benefactors to enlarge the accommodation for the ever-increasing number of the children who are at present overcrowding the institution, also to help them in lessening the number of their unpaid bills. They have been hoping for some time to erect a new building, but havefound it impossible to do so for want of funds. Few are aware of their difficulties in supporting the large number of children in the orphanage, as the Superioress does not like to trouble her kind friends without real necessity. A subscription is made only once a year for clothing and a treat for the orphans. There are 350 girls in the Orphanage, the greater number of whom the Superioress has to support without funds. The Archbishop of Bombay, the kind father and protector of the Institution, pays for 51 children from his Diocese and the Bishop of Damaun for 11. One hundred and thirty-two children pay for their maintenance, some of them from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 monthly only. For the remaining 156 children, the Sisters get no help, while a large number of orphans have to be kept gratis in the European boarding school. If Government did not kindly contribute something towards their maintenance it would be impossible to feed, clothe and educate them. There are 125 in the orphanage from the Diocese of Damaun who pay nothing, also 70 day-scholars. Besides these, there are a number who pay only a trifle. The Superioress finds it extremely difficult to continue this charitable work without the co-operation of the public to whom she appeals for help either in the shape of donations and getting up concerts for the intended new building or for the support of the orphans. A large number of the children are from Bombay and its environs. Donations will be most gratefully received and acknowledged monthly in the newspapers.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," Aug. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 23th ultimo, which left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Ballard, Mr G F
Blockley, Mr F T
Blockley, Mrs
Burgess, Mr A W
Bronham, Mr W A C
Corner, Mr C H C
Glover, Mr D
Hazra, Miss
Hari, Mr N
Ireland, Mrs
Lydiard, Mr G J
Nass, Mr J D
Richards, Mrs A child
Rothwell, Mr W
Ront, Mr R T
Ranka's Servant
Shrewsbury, Mr A

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Dias, Mr. S. A.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Alexander Capt E C
Budden, Mr J A
Bullard Mr E G
Bhajekar Dr V N and Mrs
Backhouse Mr B H and Mrs
Benson Mr F S
Brackenridge Mr D H
Basu, Hon B M
Cooke, Mr A F
Curtis, Capt F
Charanjit, Singh Sirdar
Donoran, Major C
Deane, D G A
Etherton, Mr P T
Endricks, Dr
Forrester Mr and Mrs
Glen, Mr R
Gupta, Mr S N
H H B of Bhopals 2 Nat Servants
Holland, Mr A S
Khalig Mr Abdul
Kenny, Dr W
Lucas, Mr W H
Milne, Major C W
Majumde, Dr J M
Moodlyar, Mr A M
MacFarlaine Mr R
Puttock, Mr H L
Richards, Mr E P
Reuben, Miss M
Rao Bahadur V B Pandit
Rattigam Mr C B
Rai, Mr K N
Roper, Mr V
Sandys, Major W
Sullivam, Col E L
Saidus-Safar Khan,
Schroff, Mr J C
Smith, Mr J D
Taylor, Capt E C
Thaddeus, Mr T M
Whettle Mr G and Mrs
Wardrop, Major A E
Wilkinson, Mr W J
Ward, Mr B M
Yusuf Ali, Mr A E

BRINDESI TO BOMBAY.

Arundell, Capt
Bruce, Mr T A
Ellias, Mr
Fadnis, Mr S R
Kenard, Capt W
Moberley, Mr C N
Nagake, Mr E S
Palmer, Mr E W
Ploher, Maj-Gen T
Soleman, Mr
Stevens, Mr C F
Watson, Mr J L

PORT-SAID TO BOMBAY.—Arif, Hon. C. H. C.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Fry, Lt W H
Navarra, Mrs R S Master
Saunders, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Heale, Major E N
Hendley, Col C E
Patterson Mr J H
Tugwell, Capt W B G
Vishandas, Hon H
Wood, Capt A G W

BRINDESI TO KARACHI.

Caler, Mr A N L

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The rainfall has increased in Malabar and decreased in the Konkan. Some heavy falls have occurred in Bihar, Orissa and in North East India and the Burma rainfall continues. Elsewhere, the weather has been dry. Tavoy and Moulmein report one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu, three; Akyab and Dibrugarh, two, Silchar, one and a half; Cheerapunji, ten; Darjeeling, Saugor Island, False Point, Sambalpur, Patna, Naya and Bumka, three, Cuttack, two; Darbhanga, four; Nagpur, one; Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, one and a half, and Mercara, two.

The forecast shows no change in the distribution of rainfall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	nade Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	42·83	44·66	4·86	38·52
Wednesday, 9th August.....	0·01	0·11	0·07	0·05
Total	42·83	44·77	44·93	38·57
Same date last year	51·63	45·07	45·20	40·72

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 9.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill, ...	0·04	37·87	61·90	48·43

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal at Multan; at other stations, humidity is in defect and temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces—Nagpur records 0·94" of rain and Chanda 0·88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·30," Mormugao 0·15" and Karwar 1·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·17" of rain, Aurangabad 0·12" and Nizamabad 0·82". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula to the South of Ratnagiri, the falls being heavier than yesterday in Malabar and the adjacent parts of the Konkan. In the Central Provinces rainfall has again been restricted to the south-eastern districts. There has been a decrease both in the area and amount of rainfall in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Nizamabad being the only station reporting precipitation exceeding 1-4". No marked improvement in the conditions is yet noticeable.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and a few showers in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Isolated dust storms may possibly occur in Rajputana.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Deahlre (8th)	94·3	84·5	...	0·00
Jask	92·3	84·8	...	0·00
Muscat (8th)	95·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	102·3	80·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	110·4	84·9	...	3·51
Lahore	110·4	86·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	108·3	85·5	...	2·22
Ambala	103·5	87·9	...	6·90
Delhi	105·0	87 8	...	5 26
Agra	107·0	88·5	...	1·94
Mainpuri	106·3	87·1	...	3·95
Jhansi	103·5	83·5	...	4·39
Cawnpore	100·2	85·9	...	3·70
Allahabad	10·6	84·0	...	5·26
Jaunpur	109·1	79·8	...	0 05
Karachi	82·5	76·0	...	0 02
Ajmer	97·4	78 2	...	1·05
Jaipur	103 2	79·6	...	7·51
Kotah	99·6	81·6	...	7·74
Bhuj	91·9	80·5	...	1 21
Dwarka	86·3	80·2	...	1 31
Veraval	82·1	78·8	...	4·01
Rajkot	91·1	78·5	...	2·87
Bhavnagar Para	95·0	79·0	0·01	4·24
Ahmedabad	93 9	79·1	...	12·12
Deesa	97·6	76·7	...	6·74
Baroda	101·3	78·4	...	7·95
Neemuch	92·4	73 5	...	9·26
Indore	93 6	71·1	...	9·98
Jubbulpore	86·3	76·8	...	2·19
Sangor	85 3	74·1	...	17·82
Hoshangabad	84·1	73·9	...	15·18
Khandwa	84·2	74·1	...	7·13
Akola	88·2	74·1	...	15·49
Amraoti	82·8	73 3	...	14·36
Nagpur	79·6	73·3	0·94	29·98
Chanda	...	...	...	...
Raipur	83·7	73·6	0·07	23·25
Bombay	85·2	73·0	0·05	33·57
Ratnagiri	83·3	74·9	0·30	48·51
Mormugao	81·5	75·2	0·15	55·28
Karwar	78·8	73·5	1·23	55·71
Malegaon	84·9	71·6	0·02	16·82
Ahmednagar	81·1	69·5	...	14·23
Poona	80·5	69·8	0·09	10·35
Sholapur	83·8	69·9	0·09	11 82
Bijapur	89·2	70·7	...	7·83
Belgaum	74·3	65·5	0 17	23·51
Aurangabad	83·2	68·7	0·12	15·56
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	72·7	0·82	19·40
Hyderabad	85·8	71·2	...	13·81
Mangalore	82·3	68·3	1·17	68·25
Calicut	80·8	73·1	0·75	64·20
Cochin	82·2	72·7	1·68	54·86
Colombo	88·0	78·0	0 04	8·56
Masulipatam	95·3	79·2	0·01

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain T. Whytehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Kasara," 954 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Bussrah via coast ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut. James I. M. S., Mr. P. B. Barnes, and 65 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Company steamer "Majidi," 1,857 tons, Captain A. Geddie, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The steamer "Siberian," 2,032 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ...Lock .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 9.

Akbri .....2555 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gogovale .....2038 Blair.....Oil Al dershaw
Haturnet .....2584 Peters.....T M & Co
Homayun.....2154 Maloney ... ...B & P S N Co
Harpenden.....2802 Cromack ...Andrew Yule & Co
Linga .....951 Rothwell..... .....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Aycob
Mahammadi.....1251 Jeddie .....15-7...B & P S N Co
Naseri.....911 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Pundua .....2126 Logan .....M M & Co
Sindhaca.....2074 Anstin .....M M & Co
Wearbeck.....3496 Stolton .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 McBear .....M J & Co
Siberian .....2032 Gore.....Dunkirk...10-8...J M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Asmyo	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	29-8	P & O Co
B Breconshire	3823	Evans	Balli Bros	12-8	M M & Co
C & B Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Antwerp via Madras	12-8	J Finlay & Co
F Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
N Torrington	3619	Weddess	W & A Graham & Co		
O Gymerto	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy
P Dredger Kuphus	474	Lyon	Dredging		Bo T Trust

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2630	Figari			R Line
4 R Rubattino	2682	Maccini	Genoa	15-8	R Line
5 Bombay Maru	8398	Terranaka	Kobe	11-8	
6 Palamcotta	2283	Cutbush			M M & Co
7 Lalpoora	2124	Austin	Calcutta	12-8	M M & Co
7 Nawab	2041	Elliott	Calcutta	5-8	T M & Co
8 Denbigh Hall	3211	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
9 Chanda	3957	Tice	Antwerp &c	9-8	M M & Co
12&13 Persia	4196	Haughton	London	12-8	P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	11-8	M M & Co
16 Kasara	505	King	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
					M W D D
Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co
					B I Pook
Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Waroonga	Whytehead	Bussrah &c
9	Majidi	Geddie	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King, for Bussrah &c.
" Siberian, Gore, for Genoa.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	8	11	20 p. m.	4	20
Teheran	9	11	55 a. m	1	58
Suez	9	1	55 p. m.	1	4

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Itzres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).

Mail for Mombassa closes at 7 p. m. Greenwich time on 10th instant (9-8-11).

Cable Perim Sheikseyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas interrupted (31-7-11).

Bhamo route to China Restored (9 8-11).

Telegrams for Morrocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (8-8-11.)

Behbehan reports line interrupted Ramhormaz Ahwaz since 2-45 a. m. (9 8-11).

Teheran route Interrupted between "Taurus" and "Tiflis."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 7th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 5th August 1911, by Council Bills.....a £ 9,152,197
Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 8,006,103

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other" would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 35 years.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FRANCIS & DAY'S.
30TH SONG ANNUAL.
Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat-ta, little girlie — Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera ... ... — Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ... — Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning — Harry Lauder
Flanagan ... ... — Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon — G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town — Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy! — Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie. — Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake ... ... — Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline — Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ... — Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street — Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is — Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing — Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me — Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you — Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy ... ... — Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan — Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ... — Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie. — Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ... — Billy Merson
Shirts ... ... — Morny Cash
We don't want a girl ... ... — Rich and Rich

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

JUST PUBLISHED.

SHEARDS 36th
VARIETY ANNUAL.
Words and Music complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

Oh! The Hobble, The Horrible Hobble — Nellie Wallace
T. R. O. U. B. L. E. (Those Wedding Bells are ringing) ... ... — Joe Archer
The Gas Inspector ... ... — Little Tich
What would England do without the Boys like me ... ... — Joe Archer
I call him my Chocolate Soldier because he works at Fry's... ... ... — Lilian French
Charles II ... ... — George Robey
With this Hat on ... ... — Tom, Woottwell
My Dusky Queen of Night ... ... — Gilbert Edwards
If you must love some one, won't you please love me ... ... — Mel Villa and Russell
Oh! the Lock Step! ... ... — Nellie Wallace
Any old Iron? ... ... — Harry Champion
It's so simple ... ... — Jack Smiles
It's the old, old story ... ... — Tom Leamore
When the days are growing shorter in the fall ... ... — Will Norrie
My Lancashire Lass... ... ... — Will Norrie
It's my night out to-night! You're the real thing all the time ... ... — Charles Stevens
When the sunrise paints the distant Hills with Rose ... ... — Song and Quartett Refrain
Beware! Beware! (Chirgwin's parody on "Asleep in the Deep" ... — G. H. Chirgwin.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET
SONG FOLIO.
Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes — Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray! — Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ... — G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ... — Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ... — George Lashwood
Up she goes! ... ... — Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man — Miss Ella Retford
Poppies ... ... — Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina — Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade — Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Diash ... ... — G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular? — Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arm around me — Miss Lessie Templeton
Oh! the Picture Show ... — Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ... — Miss Ada Martine
Violet ... ... — Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ... — Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ... — Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one? — Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess — Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ... — Harry Simms
That comes fra' Lancashire ... — Miss Fiorrie Gallimore
Oh! the Sunday morning walk — Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain — Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy? — Miss May Mack
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie — Miss Dorothy Ward

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Prices. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an annas extra charge for bullock hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandhurst agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are fixed, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

NEW SONGS
JUST PUBLISHED.

Angels of Light ...	... Chas Marshall.
Bonnie Blue Kerchief	... T Barnicott.
Drake goes West ...	... W. Sanderson.
Friend	... Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	... W. H. Squire.
King's Way	... Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternel	... Stephen Adam.
Land of Love	... Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose ...	... H Quilter.
Little Indian	... Graham Peel.
Little Girl I Love ...	... Eric Coates.
Macushla	... D. Macmurrough.
My Cherubio	... H. Batten.
The Red Marine	... H. Trotere,
Silence of the past ...	... Chas Marshall.
Tha Sea Road	... Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving	... Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry ...	... H. Batten.
Until	... W. Sanderson.
The Veteran's Song ...	... Stephen Adam.
Valley of Laughter... ...	... W. Sanderson.
The Watchman	... W. H. Squire.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 10th August, 1911.

EIGHTEEN TWENTY-FIVE.

Eighty-six years ago to-day, in the days of the fathers of some of us and the grandfathers of most, the "Bombay Gazette" published its 1,836th number which was added to its thirty-sixth annual volume. Published every Wednesday morning it issued as many pages as circumstances demanded, each measuring some twelve inches by nine. George IV was King of England then and the Hon'ble East India Company ruled the destinies of India. The exploits of their troops in Burma filled a good deal of space in the newspapers of the year, but we propose to confine our remarks in this article to the events recorded in the number published this day of 1825 which are sufficiently interesting. The editor, we note, was in a state of mental depression having to record the death of Sir David Ochterlony at Meerut, news of which had filtered down to him in the course of three weeks. "Never till the present moment, have we ventured on our duties with so much reluctance, or with so perfect a conviction of inability to fulfil them," he writes, from which it would appear there were modest journalists in those days. But which of the many so-called journalists in Bombay to-day would solemnly admit a conviction of his inability to fulfil any task? Yet the editor of this journal succeeded in writing a fair appreciation of the late Sir David, and concluded it by observing: "Commendations of the living may often be suspected; but death relaxes those trammels on the language of affection by removing its object far beyond the reach of lamentations, the praise of just admiration or the voice of flattery." And having bidden a long farewell to Sir David, he complained that on Sunday arrived the ship "Ganges" from Liverpool, which port she left on April 2nd and Mauritius on July 25, but brought neither public papers, private intelligence nor passengers; but the "Ganges" was a Free Trader, not a Company's ship, so nothing better could be expected of her. However the subjects change with marvellous rapidity and where the last paragraph of one column describes a dance among Artillery and Infantry at Matoonga, the first on the next reports the execution, according to his sentence, of William Stoops at Colaba, for the murder of his wife. This was followed by the announcement of the birth of a daughter to the Lady of W.A. Jones, Esq., of the Civil Service, the death of Arthur Grant Taylor, fifth son of Mr. James Taylor on the Civil Service on this establishment and the marriage at Calcutta of Mr. M. T. Balthezer to Miss Nicholose Arathoon.

Quotations from the "India Gazette" are prominent in this number and one of them naively corrects a mistatement in a former issue. First of all it wrote: "Judging from all we have heard as well as from appearance of the impracticability of calculating upon their most peculiar tactics we are inclined to suppose that the termination of the Burmese war may not be so speedy as many (among them ourselves) at one time imagined. With the people, the war, we believe, is decidedly unpopular. The despot and his adherents, however, appear determined not to succumb and if it is true that they have been joined by the Siamese, that resolution in all likelihood has acquired greater strength." Scarcely was the issue printed when a special supplement was published which stated; "The erroneous pronunciation of a name by the native newsmonger who furnished the information from Arracan, noticed in our last, gave rise to a curious mistake. Shaum and Siam, indeed, are not indistinguishable from each other, when uttered by a Mug, and this accounts for the private report alluded to about the Siamese having joined the Burmese." European papers were troubled over the question of Catholic Emancipation and extracts are given in the number before us of a debate in the House of Commons and from leading articles in the "Times" commenting on the subject. But the dates of these were February 25, six months earlier than the date of the issue recording them. After pages of Parliament, light reading is furnished in the way of stories of Buffon, of Marie Antoinette and anecdotes of Napoleon from Madame Campan's journal. Pages are devoted to reviews and that which has the honour of first place is a notice of the "Memoirs of John Philip Kemble, including, a history of the stage" published in two volumes by Longman and Co.

Local information includes the notification of senior midshipman, Henry Warry of the Marine, to be a second lieutenant, vice T. B. Davis, deceased, and the fact, that Exchange on London at six months' sight is 1s. 10d. Arrivals and departures of both ships and military officers were given, but, beyond this in the particular number there was very little news of the day. In the advertisement columns, however, we find a number of notifications of interest even to-day, foremost of them being to the effect that "Mr. James Dyce Nicol has this day (August 1) been admitted a partner in my establishment and the business will, henceforth, be carried on under the firm of William Nicol and Co." On the same day Mr. Patric Stewart intimated that he had admitted Mr. James Johnston a partner in his establishment, the business of which was to be conducted thereafter under the firm of Patric Stewart and Co. Mrs. Clara Viegas, of Bombay, had contracted to purchase from Mrs. Maria Antonia Rodrigues, "certain piece of ground, being part of the Oart Digger, belonging to her situated without the Town Walls" and the first class teak-ship "Cambridge" of 800 tons (Captain James Barber) was daily expected to and to sail about 1st October, the "Cambridge" having superior accommodation for passengers, was lofty between decks, carried a surgeon and was equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman. The ship, came in, very promptly, by the way, which led Messrs. Higgs and the Briggs of Medows St., to announce that they had received by her and would sell a consignment of Walker and McClary's superior English claret at Rs.30 a dozen; also some excellent Bucellas at Rs. 18. The same firm also offered by auction three bales of fine Patna tablecloths, jackwood chairs, breakfast and dining-tables, couches, a palanquin, essence of peppermint, shaving boxes, Japan lamps and Cochin candles. The free-trader "Ganges" had brought delicacies for the table, which Messrs. Burjorjee and Cowasjee informed "the ladies and gentlemen of this settlement" consisted of fresh hams, mutton ditto, fresh pineapple and Berkley cheeses, smoaking tongues, pigscheeks, all to be had at their shop near the office of Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. There was no cold storage in those days, but plenty of salt and brine which might be soaked and boiled out of the viands and leave them as fresh as was necessary. Messrs Higgs and Briggs had on commission-sale some real Welch flannel and a few boxes of artificial flowers, to enable ladies to bedeck themselves according to the latest fashion, concerning which a lady's letter was published even in those days. But while Messrs. Higgs and Briggs went in for trivialities, Messrs. Kempt and Co., whose address it was not deemed necessary to give, were concerned with more weighty matters, announcing the sale of the estate of the late Colonel Cowper, including a Broadwood grand piano, a cellar of wine and beer, a copy of Rees's encyclopedia in 45 volumes, a barouche, and lastly the late Colonel's life interest in his residence "the Bee Hive," a house which was declared to be quite new and for convenience of arrangement and taste in fitting up, may challenge any house on the Island."

Aviation in Britain. A recent review of the art and industry of aviation in Britain estimates that while the beginning of 1910 there was hardly a single English aviator who had obtained his certificate from the Royal Aero Club, there are now over one hundred certifiep English aviators. This shows, although it is probably true that half of the people who are able to steer a flying machine are Frenchmen, that considerable progress has been made in Britain and the several flying schools which have been established are rapidly turning out competent aviators. One such school has turned out twenty men this year, who although they have not yet received their full certificates are able to undertake flights and like others will soon be able to claim their full license from the Aero Club. In this way the number of British airmen is daily increasing although there is a lot of leeway to be made up yet before they can equal the Frenchmen. There are several British firms, prominent among them the Bristol and Colonial Aeroplane Company and those controlled by Mr. Howard Wright and Mr. Grahame White, who manufacture aeroplanes, but in this respect again Britain is a long way behind France, British manufacturers are handicapped by the limited demand from private buyers, while the French firms, on the other hand, have the benefit of considerable support from Government as a buyer and thus possess an advantage which enables them to keep ahead. At the same time with the greater activity, which the Government is now displaying in aviatory affairs, further encouragement from them may be expected in the future, and with the stimulus of an appreciable Government demand the British aeroplane business is capable of increasing to a remarkable extent. At present all-British machines have not done much in competition with foreign manufactures. In the "Daily Mail" circuit race this week only one aviator on an all-British machine viz. the Government expert, Mr. S. F. Cody, was able to complete the circuit of Britain.

The principal reason for this non-success is the engine, there being very few types of engine as yet in existence which aviators can trust. The one principally used is the Gnome motor. This comes from a French firm, and is a rotary engine, in which the crank shaft remains stationary and the cylinders revolve with the propeller, making a short of flywheel action. It is a motor which possesses so rhythmical a swing that the explosions sound not like intermittent explosions, but like a continuous purr. Most of the British machines use this motor at present, though certain English motors are made. It is doubtful to many experts whether the Gnome is really to be the final type of motor upon aeroplanes. It is light, and has answered good distance tests, but it is possible that it will not suit all necessary purposes. After all, the science of aviation is not more than three or four years old, and the initiative of modern France in mechanics has given it a lead. Many Englishmen, however, principally from the two Services, are beginning to enter into it both with practical and theoretic zest. It might be said that although there are barely half a dozen serious and capitalised manufacturers in England bent upon improvement, the idea that aviation is safe and interesting, and that acquired skill in it is likely to give a man a principal position, has gained obvious ground within the last year. Those who are occupied in aviation at present are chiefly persons who bear its rather large expenses themselves. The capital outlay is probably just over £1,000 per machine, with £400 per annum for upkeep. The fact that such men are being seriously attracted by it is certain to have a beneficial effect upon the industry. Twelve years was the time which it took to bring the motor car up to a high standard, and the progress of the aeroplane has been quicker up to the present. No radical alteration is expected by the experts. The two forms which have been created will probably persist and undergo all those slight improvements of detail, which occurred similarly in the last few years of motor construction and which still occur.

Bengal Asiatic's New Fellows. The Bengal Asiatic Society recently altered its constitution so as to admit Honorary Fellows to be elected for eminence in learning and the first batch of these Fellows is just announced. In reality, as we said at the time, this alteration was suggested this was only a change in designation. By the original constitution drawn up at the time of the Society's foundation so far back as 1784, it had "the power of recognising distinction in any branch of learning by conferring the title of Fellow." It has all along exercised this power by honouring learned men, but the title of Fellow was somehow not adopted. These distinguished men were entitled Honorary Members. But of late it was felt that this was not a sufficiently honorific title, though it is good enough for many other learned bodies, for instance the Royal Asiatic of London, and also our own Asiatic Society of Bombay. Scholars are proud to be Honorary Members of these bodies and we do not know of any scholars who have objected to be elected by this designation into the Bengal Society. However if this Society thinks that it confers a greater honour by calling its honorary Members, Honorary Fellows in the future, no one can certainly object. We are glad that the other proposal which was brought before it at the same time, and which was designed to change its very name and call it the Royal Society of India has been finally dropped. We gave at the time our reasons against the change of the time-honoured name which the Society has borne for more than a century and a quarter, and are pleased to find that they recommended themselves to it. The Society will continue to be known as the Bengal Asiatic, the very appropriate name which its founders Sir William Jones, Warren Hastings, Sir John Shore and other distinguished men conferred on it, and which has been hallowed by five generations of scholars. It would have been a serious error of judgment to drop an historic name, even for the sake of the word getting 'Royal' introduced into the title.

The five new Honorary Fellows are all worthy men fully deserving of the honour though we think that they will also reflect honour on the Society. The Society is certainly to be congratulated on enrolling such men as Sir Clement Markham and Professor Edward Browne on its roll of Honorary Fellows. They have been honoured before now by many and higher societies including the British Academy of which the latter is a Fellow and the Royal Society of London, of which the former is a distinguished member besides being a past President of the famous Royal Geographical Society. The new Fellow represent very well the departments of Botany, Anthropology, Natural and Geographical Sciences, and Arabic and Sanskrit learning in all of which the Bengal Asiatic is doing useful work. But we should have liked another principal department, that of Indian Archæology, to be represented. The brightest record of this Society is in this field of archæology in which some of its most eminent members—Prinsep, Thomas, and many others—have done most useful work. It would have been particularly fitting if a renowned archæologist could have been found to accept the Society's new honour. The Adams Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, by accepting the new Fellowship will, we hope, stimulate the study of his special branch of Oriental learning in Bengal. The distinguished Hindu Pandit honoured for his knowledge of Sanskrit is already well known in Bengal and even beyond. In the note on his career which the Society has issued there occurs this sentence:—"At the tender age of 14 he left his native village of Nawadwip in order to prosecute his studies in Nyaya, and there his intellect derived its principal sap and nourishment from the great classical soil of Sanskrit learning." This and in fact the whole notice very nearly reminds us of the immortal biographer of Unucool Chunder Mukerji. If the writer were to cultivate the vein we think he has it in him to match that classical specimen of Bengal biography with another masterpiece.

The Delhi Durbar assembly has not only affected the movement of the Imperial Secretariate, but the public schools in Simla will also arrange to send down their pupils earlier than usual, that is at the end of November.

Admiral Sir Charles Drury, who was Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies in 1902-03, and has been at the Nore since 1908, has been succeeded there by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, recently Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, July 21.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Quite a number of British Chambers of Commerce and many British Admirals have lodged a protest against Sir Edward Grey's recommendation in the House of Commons, that the Declaration agreed to in London 2 1-2 years ago by the International Conference about the rules of naval warfare should be speedily ratified. Mr. Balfour, the former Prime Minister, eventually took the lead in this opposition and added as an additional argument against the ratification that it would suit the interests of Germany much more than those of Great Britain. In all probability this protest will have the result, that England, though the leading power in the London Conference will refuse the necessary ratification. If the British Government declared such a failure most deplorable from the point of progressive civilisation, it is doubly satisfactory, that now a German authority of first order has come forth to endorse Mr. Balfour's view as far as International Law is concerned proving in a very sedate but all the more convincing manner that in its present shape the Declaration ought not to be ratified. The opinion of this German Professor of International Law is all the more noteworthy because he is a member of the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague, and an ex-President of the Institute for International Law.

The reason why the London Declaration cannot be considered an advance over the present practice of International Law is to be found in the conception of "relative or conditional contraband" that by the ratification of the London resolutions would become a legal term. The difference between "absolute" and "relative" contraband is fixed in the Declaration by the rule, that the former is liable to confiscation as a good prize even if destined to a private persons in an enemy's territory, while the latter should be treated in that peremptory way only if destined for the fighting force or the Government of the enemy. In view of this more lenient treatment, the Declaration drew up a list of "relative" contraband articles that contains among other victuals of all kinds, fodder for animals textiles that might be used for military purposes, fuel, gold and silver, paper money, telescope, field glasses, and chronometres. Moreover every fighting power is declared at liberty to add any kind of merchandise that possibly may serve for military purposes either in the list of "relative" or even in that of "absolute" contraband. If that would be accepted, we should arrive at a state of things far behind the demands carried in the Institute of International Law as far back as 1896, and since that time generally approved of. Consequently the condition of neutral trade would become worse from a legal point of view than what it is now. It is true that during the Russo-Japanese war both sides enforced rules corresponding to those now embodied in the London Declaration. But it will be remembered how indignant public opinion in England was when cotton and coal were declared contraband by Russia. Owing to the protestations of the British Government at St. Petersburg, some articles of the Russian list were very soon cancelled.

We need not wonder that in England the indignation about the threatening deterioration of the safety of neutral trade during any naval war is so much more strongly felt than in Germany. In the first place the British Mercantile Fleet has a much larger share in the carrying trade of the world than any other; its risk and loss is therefore ever so much higher than that of German skippers. In the Russo-Japanese war, the English suffered most among the neutral traders; one need only think of the cargoes of coal on board British steamers when anywhere in the world war has been declared. Secondly the English nation at home is much more endangered, if the carrying of victuals is ever blocked on the sea by their being declared "relative" contraband. Germany, in such a case could provide herself from Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark by rail; but Great Britain as an island kingdom necessarily gets the food for her millions by importation over the seas. Still the customary route for the German import of food-stuffs is also by sea, and the carrying trade of the Germans is very considerable and would be seriously handicapped by the undefined definition of contraband, for which the Declaration if ratified would give a good title.

The general conviction of the German public tends to the conclusion that as well as in the warfare by land, the conception of contraband ought to be altogether abolished in naval warfare as well. For this real improvement of the situation, some German Delegates at the Second Peace Conference at the Hague exerted themselves in company with Lord Reay, the representative of Great Britain. There may be some hope that a new Conference in reconsidering the topics now treated in the London Declaration may go back to the more comprehensive proposals of the Second Peace Conference and get them converted into international Law. If that would be attained, the opposition against ratifying the London Declaration of 1909 will have deserved well for the safety and prosperity of trade and navigation in time of war.

THE INCREASE OF WEALTH IN PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The statistical abstracts of the Prussian Savings Banks for 1909 have just been published. They afford a convincing proof that the prosperity of the lower middle classes is steadily going up. More than formerly the better middle class in Germany prefers to have an account with some of the large banks, because the interest paid there is not so much below that allowed by the saving institutions and the formalities of drawing or transferring money are more convenient. The wealthier classes, on the other hand, are in the habit of investing their savings either immediately in industrial and agricultural enterprises or else by buying some scrip at the stock exchanges in expectation of good dividends.

Nevertheless the number of saving, accounts kept in the 1692 Savings Bank of Prussia went up to 12 1-3 millions, representing a capital of 520 million pounds sterling. The number of savers is equal to 31 per cent. of the whole population of Prusia, so that every third person is the owner of a saving book. This large figure is accounted for by the custom of buying a saving book for almost every infant; the parents taking pride in providing some capital for their children while they are growing up.

The first milliard of marks (equal to 50 million pounds) was reached in the aggregate of the savings in those banks in 1875. The second, nine years later (in 1884), the third, five years later (in 1889), the fourth, again five years later (in 1894). Since that time the growth is more rapid. It took only four years for an equal increase during the period from 1894 to 1898, three years from 1898 to 1901, two years from that year upto 1907 and only one year afterwards to bring another milliard into the Savings Banks. The same proportion was observed in other federal states, as far as statistics have been published.

Nevertheless the revenue of the Empire based chiefly on customs duties did not rise accordingly and since 1903 fell below the indispensable expenditure so that loans had to be resorted to for balancing the statehousehold of the German Empire. This deplorable state of things seems to be definitely got over. According to the Estimates, the financial year 1909-10 was to yield a deficit of 240 million marks. It turned out that not much more than one-half of that amount, viz., 123 millions were to be charged to the following year, in order to be levied by a loan granted by a Diet on that account. Happily the year ending on March 31st 1911, showed a surplus of nearly 118 million marks so that only the paltry sum of 5 million marks, (£250,000) was not covered by the Revenue available. This satisfactory result is due partially to the conservative estimation of the income of the Empire, but chiefly to the growing prosperity of all classes of the population. It is to be expected that the soundness of the German Imperial finances will be kept up without the blemish of those regular small deficits and that thereby the depression of the Government bonds will be a matter of the past as well.

Both these phenomena, the enormous increase of the Savings Banks deposits in Prussia and the surplus in the statehousehold for the past year prove that the German Empire as well as the largest Federal State enjoy a remarkable prosperity. For those who were sufficiently acquainted with the resources of the Fatherland this could not be a surprise even after the apparently meagre years from 1906 to 1910, when some wiseacre prophesized the forthcoming bankruptcy of the German Empire and warned not to invest good money in German Government bonds. It has even been asserted by some foreign reviewers that Germany was prevented from going to war only by lack of funds. As a matter of fact the German Empire enjoyed peace for the last forty years despite its growing prosperity. The recent turn of things proves how ridiculous such insinuations are. If those writers were correct, a great war ought now to be imminent as money is again abundant in Germany. The truth is that money considerations have never prevented the outbreak of hostilities. If the Germans were not at heart a peace loving nation, they might have had their war at any time, any pecuniary difficulties notwithstanding.

ANTIQUITIES FROM TURKESTAN.

In September, a selection of the marvellous finds brought home by the three Turfan exhibition from the northern districts of Chinese Turkestan will be opened in the Ethnographical Museum in Berlin. It will be a grand opportunity for all Historians, Ethnographers and Archaeologists to gather a heap of new facts and to fill up many gaps of their knowledge of the past. No less than a hundred wall pictures have been cut out in the ruins unearthed in Central Asia, and built up in the large hall of the exhibition. All these paintings belong to the 8th and 9th centuries A. D. On the clay with which the walls of the temples and monasteries were smoothed over, representations of the saints and the founders were profusely distributed. One is astonished at the variety of style, the blending of Greek, Indian and Chinese Art, the excellent workmanship and the wonderful freshness of the tints. We are now in a position to estimate the high state of plastic and pictorial art that has been put to a sudden end by the prevelence of Mahomedanism in Central Asia. The head of those successful expeditions Dr. von Le Coq has called attention to the fact that the originators of all these works of art a thousand years ago were Turks, and how erroneous the general idea is that considers the Turks who took so little interest, in the fine specimens of art in Constantinople and Greece, barbarians by race. The truth is that the Turkish nomads showed high gifts for decorative art as long as they were Buddhists. Nearly all these exhibits of Turkish art were inspired by Buddhism. Another surprise of these exavations were the pictures taken from walls of Munichean chapels and fasting halls; it is for the first time that such products of this sect have come to light. For want of space the finds of the third Turfan expedition could not be included in this selection. They contain a good many supplementary pieces of evidence for the history of Buddhistic art.

For the history of industry much interesting material is also exhibited. Rags and flags found in the debris prove the influence of Byzantine patterns on the textiles of Central Asia. Paper made of rags has been found which already in the third century served as writing material; thus the high age of this Chinese invention has been verified, and it is remarkable that only thousand years later the West became acquainted with this method of produsing a substitute for parchment. Some bris-a-brac objects of nephrite illustrate the peculiar taste and solid workmanship already then prevalent in the West of China.

As the historical interest is by these Turfan finds directed to old Ch

PREMIER ACCUSED OF TREASON.

VIOLENT CRITICISM OF "DIE-HARDS."

Lords' Amendments Rejected by the Commons.

PEERS PASS A VOTE OF CENSURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Lord Hugh Cecil moved that the consideration of the Parliament Bill be postponed for three months. He expressed regret that Mr. Asquith was ill; nevertheless he would like to see him punished under the criminal law.

This statement caused an angry outburst on the part of the Ministerialists, who appealed to the Speaker. The latter, however, remarked that it was only a pious expression of opinion.

Lord Hugh Cecil added that the Premier was guilty of high treason in attempting to overthrow one of the Houses of Parliament.

Sir Edward Carson said that the Nationalists had dominated the situation throughout. He congratulated Mr. Redmond on bringing the great Liberal party to its knees. Neither the Government, the House of Commons, the House of Lords nor the Crown, had been free agents since Mr. Asquith's blackmailing letter to the King on November 15th.

Sir Edward Carson's remark provoked a renewed Ministerial outburst, but the Speaker refused to rule his words out of order.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that the King, last November, was fully acquainted with the true political situation, and with all the matters in dispute, of which Home Rule was one of the most important. Mr. Churchill reproached Lord Hugh Cecil for talking of the possibilities of riot and disorder, when 70,000 dockers some of them hungry, were actually on strike in London. The Government refused all the amendments made by the House of Lords, but proposed to insert amendments providing that before deciding whether a bill was a money bill or not, the Speaker should consult responsible members on both sides of the House, viz, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts. The Government also proposed a few minor amendments, including a new clause forbidding the extension of the life of a Parliament beyond five years.

Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Winston Churchill that when the Unionists returned to power they would repeal the Bill, but not without substituting for it a measure reforming the House of Lords.

On the House dividing Lord Hugh Cecil's motion was rejected by 348 votes to 209.

The Lords' Censure.

The House of Lords was crowded, and there were many peeresses and diplomatists in the galleries, when Lord Curzon, to-day, moved his vote of censure on the Government. He re-emphasised Mr. Balfour's denunciation of the Government's abuse of its powers, and strongly denied that the House of Lords had transformed the Bill. The Government refused the amendments in order to facilitate the passing of a series of measures, which the majority of the people did not desire.

Lord Crewe, explaining the transactions with the King, said that at an interview which Mr. Asquith and he had with the King on November 15th, they ascertained it to be His Majesty's view that if the opinion of the country were clearly defined by a general election, the creation of peers might, as a last resort, be the only way of concluding the dispute. His Majesty found these contingencies, and entertained the suggestion, although with legitimate reluctance. The King naturally felt, as did the Government, that if the Government resigned and a dissolution followed, it would be practically impossible to keep the Crown out of the controversy, and this would naturally be most distasteful to His Majesty.

Lord Haldane said that no sane and rational Minister could have given other advice to the King. No other course was open to the Government, unless they were to find themselves in the humiliating position of acknowledging that the constitution had broken down, and that the present situation was irremediable.

On the division, Lord Curzon's motion was adopted by 282 votes to 68.

The Lords' Amendments.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The House of Commons rejected, by 289 votes to 145, the House of Lords' amendment to clause 1 relating to money bills.

The Government's amendment, providing the Speaker with a consultative committee, evoked protests from Radical and Labour members, who declared that the Government thereby, was attempting to save the face of Lord Lansdowne against the "Die-Hards".

Eventually an amendment of Mr. Hope, Unionist, requiring the Speaker to consult two members appointed at the beginning of each session from a panel of chairmen by a committee of selection, was accepted by the Government and adopted by the House.

The clause preventing the extension of the duration of Parliament was adopted.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill moved the rejection of the House of Lords' amendment to the Parliament Bill, excluding Home Rule from the scope of the measure.

Mr. Balfour said that this amendment alone was the cause of the Government's criminal advice to the Sovereign. He refused to participate further in the debate, in view of procedure, which was the most conspicuous and signal infamy in the whole constitutional history of the country.

The amendment was rejected by 331 votes to 216.

Two minor amendments were passed without discussion, and then a committee was appointed to draft reasons for disagreeing "with certain of the House of Lords' amendments."

It is expected that the division in the House of Lords will not be taken before Thursday.

The King's Reluctance.

LATER.

The *Times* has high authority for saying that Lord Crewe's reference to the King's reluctance in connection with the suggestion as to the creation of peers, was made by request.

It is understood that Lord Crewe's fresh account of the events in November was the result of visits by Lord Knollys to him and to Mr. Asquith yesterday.

The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* emphasize the passage in Lord Crewe's speech, in which his lordship suggested the possibility of "the lamentable necessity" of an unlimited creation of peers.

Both papers appeal to the peers to prevent such an eventuality.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.

Protest against Conciliation Boards.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Four thousand railway workers in Liverpool are idle. The strikers have issued a manifesto appealing to all railwaymen to strike in sympathy. They declare that the strike is a protest against the Conciliation Boards.

All the goods stations at the docks are idle, and quantities of meat, butter and other perishable goods are held up.

MUTINY ON SPANISH CRUISER.

Nipped in the Bud.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

An outbreak in the new Spanish cruiser "Numancia" which was at first minimised, now proves to have been a serious political mutiny on the part of eighty sailors, who cheered, the republic. The ringleaders have been executed.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

Ninety-three Persons Drowned.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The British steamer "Silverton" reports having collided with the French steamer "Emir" in a fog off Tarifa. The "Emir" sank and 69 passengers and 24 of the crew were drowned. Fifteen passengers and 12 of the crew were saved.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Lord Crewe Consults the King.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Lord Crewe had an audience at Buckingham Palace, to-day, on the subject of the Durbar.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The supplementary Civil Service Estimates includes a grant of £120,000 to meet the King's expenses in connection with the Durbar visit.

KING RECEIVES CHINESE OFFICIAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The King, to-day, received in audience Liang-Tun-Yen, the Vice-President of the Chinese Foreign Office.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A cross-country jockey, P. Cowley, met with an accident at the Hooton Park meeting yesterday, through his mount falling. He died to-day of concussion of the brain.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The imports, for July, showed an increase of £1,690,048, mostly in food, tobacco and raw materials. There was a decrease in exports amounting to £3,780,541, under the heads of iron, steel, cotton and wool manufactures.

NEW STATES OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 9.

The Senate has admitted new Mexico and Arizona into the United States.

BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE, AUGUST 9.

In the boxing match for the Heavy-weight Championship of Australia, Lang defeated Squires in the fifth round.

In connexion with the recent strike at that place special grants to the police of £2,000 were sanctioned by Manchester Watch Committee.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russian Attitude towards Situation.

MAJOR STOKES' NEW POST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Replying to Lord Ronaldshay, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that the appointment of Major Stokes as organiser of the Treasury Gendarmerie in Persia could not be approved by the British Government, unless the conditions were consistent with the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The appointment was apparently rather vague, and might apply to the whole of Persia. If it applied to North Persia, there might be strong ground for thinking it inconsistent with the spirit of the Agreement.

TEHERAN, AUGUST 9.

The British Minister, in a Note, says that the Persian Government ought not to persist in the appointment of Major Stokes, unless it agrees that he shall not be employed in Northern Persia.

If, the Note adds, such an undertaking is not given, Britain will recognise the right of Russia to take what steps she thinks necessary to safeguard her interests in Northern Persia.

The Persian Government's reply states that the Government does not intend to employ Major Stokes in military operations.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 9.

The Russian Government, replying to the note of the Persian Government, repudiates the responsibility for the intrigues, preceding the return of the ex-Shah, and declares that the Persian Government has done nothing to pacify the country. Constant ministerial crises, the petty machinations of factions, and the fruitless inactivity of the Majliss have contributed to prepare the ground for the intrigues of the ex-Shah. Therefore Russia, now as before, holds the Persian Government responsible for any loss that the Russian Government or Russian private interests may sustain owing to the internal disorders.

The German Protest.

The Persian Government's reply to the Note of Count von Quadt, German Minister, protesting against the payment of the subvention to the German Hospital School through Mr. Shuster instead of through M. Mornard, says that the Count's discourteous language concerning a high official has caused a painful impression. The reply adds that his fears are unfounded.

PENNY POSTAGE TO UNITED STATES.

Australian Proposal Declined.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The United States has declined the Australian proposal of a reciprocal penny postage.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Prince Henry of Holland's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands, while out motoring, collided with a tree near Cloppenburg. The chauffeur had his skull fractured, while a friend of the Prince was injured. Prince Henry himself, however, was unhurt.

AN OPIUM CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 9.

All the interested Powers have accepted the proposal to hold an opium conference. Invitations will shortly be issued for a conference at the Hague, on October 15th.

CANADIAN CRUISER SAFE.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The British cruiser "Cornwall" has towed the Canadian cruiser, which was ashore off the Nova Scotian coast, into Halifax.

[The Canadian cruiser "Niobe," which is acting as a training ship for the Canadian Navy, went ashore on the coast of Nova Scotia, on July 30. There were 190 boy cadets on board, but they behaved splendidly and no lives were lost.]

THE POST OFFICE.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Sir Alexander King has been appointed Secretary to the General Post Office, in succession to Sir Matthew Nathan.

[Sir Alexander King has had a long career in the General Post Office. He became Assistant-Sec. G. P. O. in 1903 and in 1905 was promoted to joint Second Secretary. He has been Second Secretary since 1907.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The death is announced of Mr. John Gates, the American millionaire, at Paris, who built up a fortune through the introduction of barbed wire.

A RUMOUR is current in South Africa that Mr. Sauer, the Minister for Railways, is about to resign his office on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Sauer, says a correspondent, is in splendid health, but, undoubtedly, there is a disagreement in the Cabinet. The popular opinion is that Mr. Sauer and General Smuts do not agree. General Hertzog's recent speeches and the extreme aggressiveness of his section of the Cabinet are believed to be making his colleagues very uneasy. All the signs point to the existence of extreme tension in the Government Party. It is thought, however, that the return of General Botha may lead to the differences being composed again.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Violent Scenes in Streets.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The dock strike has now assumed an even graver aspect. The carters on strike obstructed a number of vans in the streets, and there were some violent scenes, but, for the most part, the drivers were induced to return to their stables. Consequently, the City, South London and West End are practically devoid of waggons.

The movement is spreading to the railway yards.

There is a considerable scarcity of food owing to the non-delivery of vast quantities of fruit and provisions.

The meat and fish porters have now gone on strike, and the police are inadequate to control the crowds who are holding up the traffic.

The Dockers' Union has ordered a general strike in London. This brings the number of the strikers up to a hundred thousand.

HOME CRICKET.

Indians vs. Scottish Counties.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

In glorious weather the match between the Scottish Counties and the Indians was resumed at Perth to-day.

The Scottish Counties completed their first innings for 210, Warden taking five wickets for 81.

The Indians compiled 218 in their second venture, Warden scoring 60 and Jaya Ram 81. Sivewright took four for forty-one.

LATER.

Surrey beat Notts at the Oval by 316 runs.

Northants beat Leicestershire at Northampton by seven wickets.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Brighton by three wickets.

Essex beat Derbyshire at Derby by seven wickets.

PORTUGUESE MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Separation Law not Likely to be Enforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, AUGUST 9.

With reference to the law of separation of the Church from the State recently promulgated by the Republican Government of Portugal, it is believed that it will not be applicable to Protuguese-India. The Governor-General of Goa, has been given full power by the Protuguese Republican Government to suggest such modification in it as he may deem desirable in view of the local conditions.

A public meeting of prominent citizens of all shades of opinion was to be held on the 11th inst. at Mapuca in the hall of the Municipal Corporation to represent the injustice of the separation law and the widespread discontent it would provoke among the Catholics of Goa; but H. E. Dr. Conceiro de Costa, the Governor informed the *Comite* through the *Administrador* of the district, Captain Queiroga, that he was charged with the drafting of a revised bill on the subject which should be equitable as far as possible and that the revised rules would be communicated to the press in due course.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Further Press Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

To-day's *Calcutta Gazette* notifies that Mr. D. Weston, the first defendant in the Midnapore damage suit, has been confirmed in the second grade of Magistrates, the second defendant Moulvi M. Huq is posted to Alipore as Deputy Superintendent of Police and the third defendant, Inspector Lalmohan Guha, has been posted as officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police at Howrah.

The *Indian Daily News* says that there is not the slightest likelihood of an appeal being filed or allowed to proceed in the Midnapore case.

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

News has been received here that the Bengal Government have practically settled to file an appeal in the Midnapore Damage suit and pending the final disposal of the case no question of promotion or otherwise of Messrs. Weston, Haque and Lal Mohon Guha could be taken up. Meanwhile it may be stated that the *Calcutta Gazette* notifications re the confirmation and postings of these officials are the usual routine—changes which had been previously settled, and nothing more.

MADRAS, AUGUST 9.

The *Madras Times* commenting on the Midnapore judgment says that what is seen therefrom is that the three officers who appear to have acted throughout in good faith and to the best of their ability, in most difficult and complicated situations, have had to suffer the annoyance of long and tedious proceedings in defence of their honour and at the end have been ordered to pay heavy damages. The effect of such a judgment on the officials in politically affected districts cannot but be discouraging, for no one can be certain in future that this work in the service of the Government will not subsequently be made the subject of a civil suit against him.

The *Hindu* says the judgment will be received with relief and widespread satisfaction by the public.

SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The following Press Communique has been issued in the Education Department:—"The Government of India have awarded the two State Scholarships available in 1911 for the scientific study of Sanskrit in Europe to Mr. I. J. Sorabji and Pandit Todar Mall who were nominated by the Government of Bombay and Punjab respectively."

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Aga Khan's Earnest Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 9.

The full text is published here of the proposed Muslim University Act of 1911 which provides for the establishment of the University at Aligarh and which will be open to all castes and creeds, while provision for the instruction and examination in theology and religion will be made for Mahomedans only. The Viceroy will be the ex-officio Chancellor and the supreme governing body will be the Court of Trustees to be composed of Muslims.

All degrees and courses of study will be open to women, subject to such conditions as the regulations of the University may prescribe. The M. A. O. College, Aligarh, will be incorporated with the University and all professors and other members of the staff will hold as nearly as practicable the same offices and places in the University as they held in the College immediately before the amalgamation. The University will include the faculties of Theology, Arts, Science, Oriental Learning and Law.

It is provided that there shall be on the permanent staff at least six Europeans who must be graduates of European Universities viz., the Provost and five professors.

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

The *Observer* publishes the following cablegram from the Aga Khan dated Victoria, 2nd August, anent the Muslim University:—"Very sorry owing to congestion of heart. I cannot come immediately, otherwise I would have come and gone a begging for payment. I pray you and the leaders and the whole community to take decisive action. Only six weeks were left. The leaders should travel publicly to beg and to raise sums promised and get the twenty-five lakhs completed. I will gladly send my humble subscription as soon as united public action is decided upon. Do act please." The *Observer* also says that the Aga Khan fully agrees with its views in favour of compulsory primary education.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

Want of Rain in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

The Punjab agricultural notes say that not even the oldest inhabitant remembers so rainless a July.

The wheat exports from Karachi continued very heavy almost up to the end of July. One lakh and seventy-six thousand odd tons left the port in four weeks ending 31st July, compared with one lakh twenty thousand odd tons in the same period of last year. From the poor crop and another fortnight without rains the rise in prices will be more marked. Precautions are being taken against bull worms in cotton.

ACCIDENT ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Goods Train Falls over a Bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SEONI, AUGUST 9.

The Traffic Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway reports:—At 19-30 hours on the 7th instant, the tender of an engine and four goods vehicles of the 257-down goods train, travelling from Seoni to Nainpur on the Chhindwara Branch of the Satpura narrow-gauge railway, fell over bridge No. 72. One pier of the bridge was broken half way up and one abutment was smashed by the impact of the vehicles. Ten goods vehicles were derailed and capsized on the far side of the bridge. One engine khalasi was killed. The transhipment of passengers and mails is necessary.

DELHI DURBAR.

Programme for Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

At Mandalay the following events will be held on December 12th in connection with the Coronation Darbar festivities.

(1) Fete for children of various schools to which will be added sports.

(2) Feeding of the poor in different parts of the town.

(3) Bonfire on Mandalay hill at night and such other entertainments as funds will permit.

THE STALLMANN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

At the High Court to-day, a special Bench presided over by Justices Woodroffe, Mookerjee and Chitty sat to hear the rule obtained by Mr. Jackson on behalf of Rudolf Stallmann to show cause why a writ of Habeas Corpus should not be issued. Stallmann who was accompanied by his valet and was under police custody was present in the Court and was provided with a seat. The rule was obtained on the grounds (1) that there was no jurisdiction to enquire into the matter, and (2) that if there had been jurisdiction there was no evidence sufficient to constitute jurisdiction on that ground. The whole day was occupied in discussing the jurisdiction of the High Court. The matter was still under discussion when the Court rose.

SONARANG MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 9.

All the three young man arrested on suspicion in connection with the shooting of three policemen dead in the village, Sonarang, have been discharged, House searches are going on in the village, but nothing incriminating has yet been found.

It is not expected that the deferred rate for telegrams between India and England will be introduced until next month, as various details still remain to be settled. These, however, are of minor importance, says the *Pioneer*, as the scheme has been accepted in general outline by all the parties concerned.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gym. vs. Parsi Gym.

THE interesting annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana was held yesterday on the former's ground. There were a large number of spectators present to witness the fixture which ranks second only to the Presidency match in importance. The Parsi Gymkhana team included four men who have at one time or the other participated in international fixtures, while the Bombay Gymkhana eleven included three such players. It was a whole day match, but owing to the smart showers of rain that came down in the morning, a start could not be made until 2 p.m. The Parsis winning the toss elected to bat and made 114, to which the home team responded with a total of 168, thus beating the former by 54 runs. The Bombay Gymkhana's fine innings presented a striking contrast to the stone-walling tactics which the majority of the visiting team preferred to adopt. Indeed the game during the latter's stay was dull in the extreme, the only bright spot in it being P. D. Chothia's exhilarating contribution of 49. Even Chothia at an earlier stage of his innings played a barn-door game, but after that he considerably relieved the dullness of the game by discarding those tactics. The outstanding features of the day's batting were the fine efforts of Halliley and Chothia, who knocked up the highest individual scores for their respective sides. Halliley's was undoubtedly the better innings of the two. He gave a couple of chances, one at 38 and the other a very difficult one immediately after he had passed his half century; otherwise he played admirable cricket, and his many fine strokes were loudly applauded by the spectators. His contribution included five 4's and one 6. P. D. Chothia's innings of 49 was a fine batting display, though he should have been caught more than once. He seems to possess great powers of punishment of which however he does not appear to be conscious. Phillips, who contributed the next best score for his side, played sound cricket and seemed good at least for half a century when he had the ill-luck to be bowled off a shooter.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

The Parsis winning the toss elected to bat. They did not open well, losing S. M. Chothia, when they had scored only one (1-1-1). Umrigar and Daver then added 28 for the second wicket, when the latter was out to catch in the slips by Clarke off Purcell (29-2-14). Two more wickets quickly fell, Kapadia, the new-comer succumbing to a fine delivery off Purcell, when the total had been increased by only 4 (33-3-1), and the total stood at the same figure when Umrigar, who had been playing steady cricket, was smartly held at the wickets by James off Halliley (33-4-16). Polishwalla, who partnered P. D. Chothia, played an exhilarating game, hitting Purcell right over the southern boundary, but his merry career at the wickets was cut short by a fine catch by Halliley off his own delivery (45-5-10.) The veteran Mody next joined Chothia and made some pretty strokes. The two added 20, and then the former was held by Purcell off Halliley (64-6-11). Wadia, the next man in, soon returned to the pavilion, being out to a catch by Stileman off Halliley (70-7-0), and the eighth wicket fell with the addition of only a single, Lam the new-comer being caught in the slips by Roberts off Halliley (71-8-0) Chothia and Wacha then hit out and took the score to 85 for the ninth wicket, when the latter skied one of Clarke's deliveries, and was held by Sale (85-9-4). Pavri, the Parsi skipper, next joined Chothia, who twice hit Purcell over the Waudby Road boundary and quickly sent the score up to 114, when Clarke yorked Pavri's off stump (114-10-1.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The home team sent in Phillips and James to face the bowling of Wacha and Umrigar. James hit out in vigorous fashion and quickly sent up the first decade. Eight runs later, however, he was beautifully held in the slips by S. M. Chothia off Wacha (18-1-15). Halliley and Phillips, who were then associated, quickly sent up the score, the former especially punishing the bowlers severely. The half century was soon hoisted and the two batsmen seemed well-set, when, however, Phillips, who had been playing a fine game, was out to a shooter off P. D. Chothia, who had been lately put on to bowl in place of Wacha (69-2-20). Purcell, the next man in, did not stop long at the wickets, Pavri breaking through his defence with a fine delivery (72-3-1). Christie who next joined Halliley lifted Pavri over the eastern boundary and the ninth decade was telegraphed. Soon after however he was held at the wickets by Mody off S. M. Chothia (93-4-12). Sale, the Gymkhana skipper, who was next in, sent up the century amid cheers by nicely cutting Chothia to the boundary. Halliley continued hitting with vigour and the Parsi score was soon passed. With the total at 119, Wacha got past Halliley's defence (119-5-57). Mackenzie then joined Sale, who was stumped by Mody off Wacha (120-6-8). The total stood at 138, when Chothia bowled Mackenzie (138-7-13). Reid and Stileman then added 12, when the latter lifted one of Wacha's deliveries and was finely held by S. M. Chothia in the long field, (150-8-6). Roberts was soon sent back, Chothia clean bowling him at 155 (155-9-0) Reid and Clarke added 13 for the last wicket, when the latter was held by S. M. Chothia off Wacha, the home team's innings thus terminating with the total at 168.

The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S. M. Chothia, c Clarke, b Purcell	...	1
M. D. Umrigar, c James, b Halliley	...	16
N. F. Davar, c Clark, b Purcell	...	14
P. D. Kapadia, b Purcell	...	1
P. D. Chothia, not out	...	49
P. N. Polishwalla, c and b Halliley	...	10
H. E. Mody, c Purcell, b Halliley	...	11
A. H. Wadia, c Stileman, b Halliley	...	0
P. S. Lam, c Roberts, b Halliley	...	0
M. B. Wacha, c Sale, b Clarke	...	4
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.), b Clarke	...	1
Extras	...	7
Total	...	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi' Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Halliley ...	16	37	4	5
Purcell ...	19	58	1	3
Clarke ...	4	12	1	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

G. C. Phillips, b P. D. Chothia	...	20
G. G. James, c S. M. Chothia, b Wacha	...	15
W. S. Halliley, b Wacha	...	57
V. E. Purcell, b Pavri	...	1
E. E. Christie, c Mody, b P. D. Chothia	...	12
E. L. Sale (Capt.), st Mody, b Wacha	...	8
P. J. Mackenzie, b P. D. Chothia	...	13
F. F. Stileman, c S. M. Chothia, b Wacha	...	6
E. C. Reid, not out	...	14
R. W. Roberts, b P. D. Chothia	...	0
F. J. Clarke, c S. M. Chothia, b Wacha	...	7
Extras	...	15
Total	...	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wacha ...	14	63	1	5
Umrigar ...	5	21	0	0
Pavri ...	5	27	0	1
P. D. Chothia ...	10	42	0	4

KHULNA RIOTS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The Special Magistrate, of Khulna, to-day, framed a charge under Section 144, Indian Penal Code, against seventeen Mussalman accused sent up in connection with the recent Namasudra-Mussalman riot in Khulna. Twelve more witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned.

James Briscoe, infirmary secretary at Bolton, received only in mail week from the War Office a medal for services in the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

Having lost their stage costumes in the steamer "Roebuck," which stranded off Jersey, a theatrical Company played "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at Weymouth in ordinary attire.

MR. BASU'S CIVIL MARRIAGE.

Parsi Representation.

THE following is the full text of the draft of a representation to be submitted by the Parsi inhabitants of Bombay to the Secretary to Government of India Legislative Department praying that Parsis be exempted from the operation of the proposed legislation:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned Parsi Inhabitants of Bombay humbly pray that the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, introduced in the Legislative Council of the Government of India by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu on 1st March, 1911, be not enacted into law so as to affect the Parsi Community in any way.

2. We are very thankful to the Government of India, for their policy in this matter announced in the following words by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins at the discussion in Council on 1st March, 1911, viz:—

"I wish merely to indicate what very great difficulties there are in the way and how very necessary it is that before we proceed further the Hon'ble mover of the Bill should be able to assure us that he has behind him the full and almost undivided support of all the communities who are affected by it. It is a fixed principle of the Government of India not to interfere in any way whatever with the personal laws and customs of the different peoples of India unless they have strong and conclusive evidence that the change is desired by the people who are affected and that is the policy to which I hope we shall continue to adhere."

We can assure the Government of India that far from giving full and undivided support to the measure or desiring the proposed change, a very large majority of the Parsi community would be deeply grieved both in its religious and social feelings if such a change were made.

3. Two main changes seems to be contemplated by the Bill, viz.—(1) To give a Parsi man and woman the option of contracting a civil marriage in place of the religious one prescribed specially for Parsis by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, XV of 1865, and (2) to enable a Parsi man or woman while continuing to profess the Parsi religion to contract in India a valid marriage with a non-Parsi.

4. Both these changes would be repugnant to the feelings of the large majority of Parsis, for they would violate one of the essential doctrines of their religion, that marriage is not merely a civil contract but a sacrament. This doctrine was virtually admitted by the Imperial Legislature when it enacted in Section 3 of Act XV of 1865, that no marriage between Parsis shall be valid "unless such marriage shall be solemnised according to the Parsi form or ceremony called 'Asirvad' by a Parsi priest." This Act was the fruit of many years of discussion, deliberation and labour not only on the part of the Parsis themselves, but of several eminent English jurists and other officials well acquainted with our religion, customs and feelings. The same principle was emphatically affirmed in a petition by nearly two thousand Parsis against the passing of Bill No. 15 of 1868. We append hereto a copy of that petition and beg that it be read as a part of this our petition as it sets forth cogently the arguments and feelings which are the same now as they were then. The Imperial Legislature again acknowledged this principle by explicitly excluding Parsis from the scope of Act III of 1872 when Bill No. 15 of 1868 was enacted as that Act. A very large majority of our community has not changed its religion or its feelings since then.

5. We do not know that anybody has ever even asked for the first change. Certainly the "Asirvad" ceremony contains nothing which any reasonable Parsi man or woman who believes in the Parsi religion can object to.

6. It has been suggested that the Bill, if enacted into law, will not bring about the first change, as it does not repeal or refer to Act XV of 1865, a special law enacted for a special purpose. This introduces a grave element of uncertainty for which not merely the responsible parties themselves, but their innocent offspring as well as relations who may have wholly disapproved of their conduct, may suffer. It is extremely desirable that if unfortunately the Bill is passed so as to affect the Parsi community explicit provision be made in it for removing this uncertainty.

7. The repugnance to intermarriage with non-Parsis on the part of the great majority has other strong reasons besides the violation of the doctrine as to the religious nature of marriage. The Parsi religion prescribes a daily ritual as well as special rituals for special occasions, such as thread ceremonies, marriages, deaths, etc. A Parsi mated with a non-Parsi would find it very difficult to carry out either this daily or occasional ritual and in all probability he or she would drop it altogether in the end. Thus intermarriage would surely lead to a neglect of the formalities and eventually the essentials of the religion. Most Parsis believe that it would also lead to their extinction as a community considering their small number compared to the vast millions who surround them. It cannot be denied that if the handful of Parsis, who originally came to India for the very purpose of preserving their religion and community, had freely intermarried with non-Parsis, their descendants would have long ago ceased to exist as a separate community. The instinct of self-preservation made them a close community, that instinct still exist in great vigour and it has not been found that it is wrong. It is therefore not unreasonable for them to regard any measure like the proposed law which encourages such intermarriages as a serious blow to the existence of their religion as well as community.

8. An argument usually brought forward in favour of intermarriage between different communities is that it would lead to general union, peace and good-will. That may be so if the communities were very similar in race and religion. But any one who knows the great difference of views on essential points between the different communities of India will fully realise that such intermarriage is much more likely to lead to disagreement, disruption and ill-feeling. Take the instance of a Parsi wife married to a Mahomedan or Christian husband. Parsi ritual would require that no non-Parsi should touch or even see her body after death. Is her Mahomedan or Christian husband likely to put up with that? Will a single incident of that kind not lead to grave disagreement between the communities?

9. We do not wish to deprive any individual of his liberty to marry whomsoever he pleases. On this point we need only refer to paras. 4, 15 and 16 of the appended petition, as well as the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins during the discussion of this Bill. We only say that a person who acts contrary to one of the cardinal doctrines of our religion and sets aside our most cherished communal customs cannot justly be regarded as belonging to our religion or our community and cannot consider it a grievance if he has to certify to that effect.

For the above reasons we humbly pray that no change be made in the law of marriage affecting the Parsi community in any way.

DEATH OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 9.

The Hon'ble Mir Allahbuksh Khan Talpul, a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, died at Hyderabad, Sind, yesterday. The deceased was a leading jagirdar and special First-Class Magistrate at Tando Mahomed Khan in the Hyderabad District, he was for several years a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and was President of the Sind Mahomedan Association. He was equally popular among the Hindus and Mahomedans, and was held in high esteem by Europeans. He was only 44 years at the time of his death. The deceased succumbed to a prolonged attack of dysentery. Much regret is felt throughout the Province.

"SANDHYA" PROSCRIBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A Government notification appears in this morning's *Calcutta Gazette* proscribing the anonymous pamphlet in Bengali entitled "Sandhya, Second Edition Fourth Year," printed in Calcutta and circulated recently.

AFTER EFFECTS OF A RUBBER BOOM.

A Year of Crisis in Shanghai.

During the past week a case has been heard in the British Supreme Court of Shanghai, which may serve to set up a landmark in the financial history of the port, denoting the concluding stage of the unhappy financial complications of the past year; and because those complications are without adequate parallel in the past, and it is to be hoped will remain so in the future, it is of interest briefly to summarize what has occurred.

To understand the position we must go back to the early months of last year, when Shanghai was seized with a fever of excitement for gambling in rubber that, considering the relative sizes of the two cities, far exceeded even that reported in London at the same period. Companies were launched upon the market as fast as estate could be found to give them a name, the public scrambled wildly for shares, and the latter were forced up to three and four times their face value before the scrip was even issued. I know personally of one man who sold for Tls. 35 shares issued at Tls. 10 which he had been fortunate enough to purchase at par merely on his banker's receipt, and he was paid cash. Far more brilliant transactions, in theory, were achieved by those who sold forward.

The words "in theory" are to be emphasized. By the time that the June Settlement day arrived—at that date settlements in Shanghai were only made quarterly, an immense incentive to gambling—the inevitable erection had set in. Inflated shares had fallen to a third of the heights to which they had roared clients were unable to pay, and broker were in despair. An application was made to the banks to render assistance but the liabilities were too large for the security offered, and the banks not unnaturally professed their inability to help the situation.

In these extremities the brokers now turned to an association which had been formed during the height of the boom, mainly for the purpose of financing rubber companies, known as the Cathay Trust. The directors of the trust had a natural interest in seeing the Settlement through, and an arrangement was made whereby the Cathay Trust lent to the Shanghai Stock Exchange Tls 1,500,000 for the assistance of the brokers most deeply involved, and received in return guarantees to the extent of Tls. 1,000,000 from the solvent brokers, together with all the shares which the assisted brokers had been unable to get their clients to take up.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

Now here it is to be noted that the Stock Exchange, formed under the Hongkong Ordinances, is not an association for gain. It can borrow. It cannot pay dividends or lend to its members. The point therefore arises that the Cathay Trust Loan was "ultra vires," and that the Stock Exchange forfeited its license and left its members with an unlimited liability.

It is worth remarking that the prospects of the Cathay Trust of seeing its money again were by no means bright, in that the failure in July of the native banks had further complicated the already penniless state of the market. The assisted brokers could not even pay the interest on what had been lent them, and the Cathay Trust turned to the guarantors. Stormy scenes ensued, the basis of which was the guarantors' contention that since everybody else was losing money there was no reason why the Cathay Trust should not bear some of the loss, and this argument was indeed so reasonable in view of the general state of affairs that it was accepted for the formation of a compromise, in which the guarantors undertook to pay what they could, on condition that the Stock Exchange was released.

Among the assisted brokers was one of the name of I. S. Michael, who had received between four and five hundred thousand taels. Last September, in accordance with the original arrangement with the Cathay Trust that assisted brokers should take all possible steps to recover what they could from their clients, Michael sued one of his clients, named Carmichael for the value of shares not taken up by the latter, and obtained judgment. In the course of the proceedings, and however and from the subsequent examination of his books suspicions arose that Michael had committed perjury in respect of transactions in which he professed to have acted as broker and was suspected of acting as principal. The question, of course, is one of the distinction between "bona fide" broking and jobbing.

Michael was arrested and charged with perjury, and on the jury returning a somewhat inclusive verdict, was acquitted, but the Stock Exchange Committee, which was by now beginning to be anxious to set its house in order, decided to call a meeting of members with a view to expelling Michael for improper conduct.

PETITION TO WIND UP THE EXCHANGE.

That meeting was called for the 19th of this month. Before that date arrived Michael had filed a petition for the winding-up of the Stock Exchange on three main grounds:—(1) That it was insolvent, because it owed to the Cathay Trust more than it could pay; (2) that it had been neglectful of its duties in permitting extravagant speculation; (3) that it had forfeited its license by contracting "ultra vires" the loan with the Cathay Trust

It was alleged in Court, and the fact can hardly seriously be doubted, that Michael's petition was designed to bring pressure to bear on the Stock Exchange to withdraw or not to proceed with his expulsion which would obviously have meant his ruin. At any rate, he was hardly, the person to complain of excessive speculation having been permitted, or to quarrel with the righteousness of the Cathay Trust's loan, by which he himself had benefited. There remained the question of the alleged insolvency of the Exchange; and this was disposed of this week during the hearing of the petition by an arrangement between the Cathay Trust and the Stock Exchange was formally released from its liability. This arrangement was ostensibly made at an earlier date but seems never to have been properly carried into effect. Therewith the backbone of Michael's case was broken, and two days ago the petition was withdrawn, though without detriment to Michael's right to file another, always supposing that he considers it worth his while to do so.

This, then, is the landmark referred to in the first sentence; and it is to be hoped that the story will not have proved tedious in the telling because it is highly important for the financial welfare and credit of Shanghai—where, after all, the bulk of British interests in China are centred—that the situation should be clearly apprehended for the sake of the moral. The liability to the Cathay Trust, in common with too many others on which Shanghai sadly ruminates, will have to be liquidated in due course. But the Shanghai Stock Exchange as a corporate body starts fair once more and can proceed with certain urgently and long needed amendments of its ways.

REFORMS OF PRACTICE.

Upon this excellent path it has already started. In the first place, it has substituted for the old form of broker's contracts, in which there was nothing to show in what capacity the broker acted, new forms indicating clearly whether the broker acts as intermediary or principal. How many of the old contracts were value less, legally, because the broker had bought for himself when he appeared to be buying for others it would be difficult to say. It is impossible to so small a market as Shanghai to enforce the strict practice of London in respect of jobbing. But it is obviously necessary that the public when transacting business should know with whom it is dealing, and the change is a most important one.

Another change is the substitution of monthly for quarterly settlements. Since last June no transactions in rubber have taken place except for cash. But this obviously cannot continue unless forward business is to be condemned altogether, a not very reasonable suggestion. The proposal that fortnightly settlements might be established was rejected (if, indeed it was ever made) because the large office staffs that exist in London do not exist in Shanghai, and the work of a fortnightly settlement would be too great. As it is, however, the alteration is welcome, for it should largely tend to close against gambling that door which the three-monthly settlement had set open so wide.

Best of all, however is the general severe lesson that has been taught to Shanghai. The effects of the rubber boom and collapse have been incalculable, stretching far beyond the rubber market, and making themselves all the more severely felt in that the prospects of legitimate trade last year were truly bright for the first time since the Russo-Japanese War. It is not yet, perhaps, too late to take advantage of the turn of the tide provided that Shanghai devotes itself to business and eschews speculation as there is every reason to believe that it will.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE REPORT.

Aims and Results.

The issue on July 14 of the "Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1911" [Cd. 5745] comes opportunely, before the Conference itself has passed from memory, and when the last Oversea member of it has only just left our shores, to remind us of the great issues debated in it and the real work it accomplished towards the knitting together of the Empire. The Blue-book contains a verbatim report of the proceedings of the Conference, which have hitherto been published only in the condensed form of the official precis; but as was to be expected, it includes no record of the joint sessions of the Conference and the Committee of Defence.

IMPERIAL CONSOLIDATION.

When the Conference met in May, it was faced with a few proposals of considerable importance, besides a good many of minor value, all bringing up in one form or another the question of Imperial consolidation.

It was, perhaps, unfortunate that the first business dealt with should have raised questions of Imperial federation for which no part of the Empire was prepared. Sir Joseph Ward had given notice of a proposal to create an Imperial Council of State, advisory to the Imperial Government on all questions affecting the Oversea Dominions. But the proposal he actually made—which he did not even foreshadow till he had left New Zealand, and which public opinion even in his own Dominion seems to have condemned—was for an "Imperial Parliament of Defence" of two Houses, with representation according to population in the Lower House, and by States in the Upper, with exclusive power in matters of defence and foreign relations and the right to allot the necessary expenditure among the Dominions. The effect of this upon the Conference seems to have been to invest with an atmosphere of suspicion all milder proposals for improving the machinery of Imperial co-operation; and a subsequent proposal made by the British Government for a Standing Committee, including representatives of the Dominions, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies had to be withdrawn in deference to the strong objections of Canada, South Africa, and Newfoundland.

THE FIRST IMPERIAL CABINET.

But these somewhat ineffective discussions were immediately followed by a striking demonstration of the Empire's real unity. For three days the Oversea members of the Conference, sitting with the Committee of Imperial Defence, were initiated into the secrets of Britain's foreign policy. "Hitherto," said the Australian Prime Minister at a later date "we have been negotiating with the Government of the United Kingdom at the portals of the household. You have thought it wise, Sir, to take the representatives of the Dominions into the inner counsels of the nations. . . . . I think no greater step has ever been taken, or can be taken by any responsible advisers of the King. I hope, as I feel, that there will be no going back on that sound principle." It is unnecessary here to dwell on the rearrangement of ideas about the Empire which must have preceded the taking of this step; but it must exert considerable influence both on the status of Dominion Cabinets and on the scope of their discussions. No responsible Prime Minister can, in future, admit among his colleagues men unfit to be the depositaries of Imperial secrets; and no Oversea Cabinet can construct its own policy without considering the effect of it on the foreign relations of the Empire as a whole.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

When the Conference met again as such, it was able to secure another advance in a similar direction. The Australian Ministers tabled a resolution condemning certain articles of the Declaration of London, and regretting that the Dominions were not consulted before the British delegates had accepted its terms. On this the Foreign Secretary made a statement of a doubly important character: he assured the Conference that the Declaration would not be ratified unless certain definitions of terms used in it were agreed to by the other Powers, and the General Report was accepted as an authoritative interpretation; and he declared that the Dominions would be consulted "automatically," not only about the next Hague Conference and everything which arose out of it, but also, as far as possible, in preparing instructions for the negotiation of other International agreements affecting the Dominions. In those circumstances the Australian Prime Minister withdrew his resolution and substituted one formulating the second of Sir Edward Grey's statements; and on Sir Joseph Ward's proposal the Conference expressed a formal approval of the Declaration. Australia felt bound to abstain from voting.

THE IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

The next important resolution came up for discussion ten days later. Australia wanted to abolish the present incongruous system of having separate Final Courts of Appeal for the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire; New Zealand wanted to have Colonial Judges on the Bench of whatever Court might be created. The second proposal fell through, no Dominion except New Zealand being ready to send a Judge, though the British Ministers were quite ready to accept it; on the first Lord Loreburn made a statement, which Lord Haldane afterwards described as a "proposition to make one Court, but to keep the old forms"—the idea apparently being to group the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee as to divisions of a single Final Court of Appeal, making the same Judges where possible members of both divisions. The Conference displayed no enthusiasm for this compromise, but merely asked the British Government to formulate its proposals, on the understanding that they would afford "a practicable arrangement for the time being."

INTRA-IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

On June 15 and 16, the Conference devote itself mainly to considering proposals for the improvement of communication between the various parts of the Empire. In the Australia and New Zealand, as further from the centre, were especially concerned and were agreed on one point—the communication by cable should be made less difficult and less expensive. Since an improvement in this direction had been made ten years ago by the laying of a state-owned cable across by the Pacific (which lowered rates to Australia by nearly 40 per cent.), it was natural to suggest that a similar State-owned cable across the Atlantic would produce a similar effect. The British Postmaster-General, however, brought forward another plan, depending partly of negotiations with the private companies that own existing cables—such as, he pointed out are already securing a 50 per cent. reduction in the cost of uncoded messages; partly on the establishment of effective Government control over rates charged on lines which land on British territory. The Australasian representatives were still inclined to press for a State-owned cable, but were persuaded by the other member of the Conference to accept a compromise whereby, if Mr. Samuel's methods did not secure considerable reductions, the State-owned cable could still be advocated at a subsidiary Conference.

A New Zealand resolution in this connection suggested the extension of the system of "wireless" stations now being constructed in the Western Pacific across that ocean to Canada and so to Britain; this drew from Mr. Samuel an account of his alternative scheme for "wireless" communication with Australasia via Cyprus, Aden, Bombay, and Singapore; and the South African Ministers at once offered to link the Union with the Aden station by erecting another somewhere in British territory or the eastern coast of Africa.

The proposal for an "All-Red" mail service fared less favourably. Australia was not prepared to spend money on a route via Canada that would be unless for goods traffic owing to the double transshipment and hinted that a mail service round the Cape of Good Hope would be equally "All-Red."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINIONS.

One of the Australian resolutions led to curious and important developments, As originally proposed, it advocated the support, as far as practicable, of efforts in favour of British manufactured goods and British shipping. But, owing to the methods of support which Australian Governments have, in the past, adopted, the question of denouncing certain British treaties with foreign countries was raised during the discussion, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the opportunity of introducing a wider question. When the matter next came up for discussion he proposed that negotiations should be undertaken with a view to securing liberty for any Dominion to withdraw from the operation of any Imperial treaty and the motion was carried unanimously with the addition of a word confining it to commercial treaties. Meanwhile Mr. Fisher's original motion had also suffered a vital change and reappeared under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's auspices as one for a Royal Commission, on which all the Dominions should be represented, to investigate the resources, manufactures, trade, and need of all the self-governing parts of the Empire, and the extent to which the trade of any part has been affected by legislation of its own or of any other part. The British Government asked for an additional clause to make clear that the Commission was not intended to make recommendations about fiscal policy, the resolution was carried, and the Commission is to be appointed.

THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

With that the most important part of the work of the Conference came to an end. To many minor resolutions have, of course, the own importance; it is valuable to have secure a general agreement that the various law current in the Empire regarding naturalization, copyright, navigation, the exclusion of undesirable aliens, and so on, ought to be harmonized as fully as possible, and that awards of several kinds made in one part of the Empire should be enforceable in another. It is interesting, too, to have formulated the laudable desire that Minister and officials of any one part should be encouraged to make themselves personally acquainted with the other parts. Though the new machinery has been invented, moreover for co-ordinating the action of the United Kingdom and the Dominions on matters of Imperial moment, co-ordination is to be carried much further than ever before with the existing machinery; and while the British Government has, quite naturally, felt less inclined than some of the Dominions to invoke State action in cases where private enterprise seemed inimical to the best interests of the Empire, it has still placed on record its willingness to, consider that remedy if others are found in effective.

The sum of these achievements would, how ever, look mean enough as the result of whole month's work, were there nothing else to stand to the credit of the Conference. Fortunately there is something else. When all the resolutions of the Imperial Conference of 1911, are forgotten, history will remember the momentous change for which it was responsible in the methods and processes of foreign policy. It would obviously be impossible to tabulate the effects of this great change in animmediate record of results, but they will be none the less momentous, because their significance can only be made to appear by gradual degrees. The new Anglo-Japanese Alliance made public last week, bears eloquent testimony to the character of the Conference work.

IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Necessary and Possible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—"A farmer cannot be successful unless his wants are fulfilled." Here are a few hints for cultivation. I study the condition of the farmers and to supply their wants. They should be turned from other industries or labour on the working of the land. Their land should be in proportion to their capital, labour capacity and resources at command.

Breeding and improvement of cattle by selection from the village herd and the cultivation of the pasture land should be considered. Provision should be made for the sufficient food supply of the cattle. The village pasture "gauchar" should be in proportion to the number of cattle, ought to be cultivated, and properly fenced. One bull of pure blood should be kept for breeding the cattle of each village. The bull should be fed commonly and the patil of the village should be held responsible for the care and maintenance of the bull.

Attention be drawn to spread and prevention of cattle diseases. The head man of the village must report for the aid of the Veterinary Officer.

The quality of the seed should be improved. It should be pure, vital, free from admixtures and of improved varieties according to market demand and local conditions. It is better to introduce the method of selecting the seed from plants, by labelling them when in the field. The vitality is lowered and the varities are mixed in the case of the cotton ginned in the factories in spite of the separate grouping.

Question of foreign implements which are labour saving and suited to the local conditions be introduced and the necessary improvements in the country implements should be made.

Question of manure. Prevention of loss in the storing and application of village waste, rubbish cattle dung, night soil should be made good and the want of fuel supply for the cultivators be remedied.

The cultivators to be advised in the method of timely cultivation of the land and to prepare their land for sowing, to destroy the weeds and to store up the moisture.

Such instruments as water finder, well boring machines should be studied and tried and the irrigation feoilities made in the districts from constant flowing rivers by tank and chisk methods.

Some of the most important diseases of the crops like rush in wheat, smut in juar and weevil in the cotton which destroy the crops when they appear should be first decided and their preventive and curious methods tried.

The cultivators should be made known with the nature of the insects destroying the crops and with their feeding and general habit and should be informed of its preventive and destroying remedies.

The crop varieties cultivated in the locality should be improved in the lines of commercial market.

Some of the new crops of commercial value and suited to the locality should be introduced.

The land put under the waste class should be well studied and then it should be seen as to why it was so caused and the methods for its improvements tried.

The saline or usar land which forms the most part of the barren land should be reclaimed according to the latest experiments carried out by the Government Department of Agriculture.

The relation of Agriculture to commerce in local and distant markets should be studied and its knowledge widely circulated amongst the cultivating class.

The state should either advance money by takavi system to the cultivation class to carry on the operations or the central bank in charge of the Vahivatdar (Revenue Officer of the District) and the Co-operative Credit Society be introduced.

There should in each division or taluka be a cultivator's class for imparting education in Vernacular language in agriculture, and training them in practical Agriculture on improved lines.

In every division or Taluka there should be annual fairs and shows in general Agriculture and cattle under the patronship of state aided by the Vahivatdars, Patils and the Veterinary Officers. The Agriculturist should deliver lectures and demonstrate on different subjects and the prizes should be distributed for the best collections.

Pamphlets in the matters of Agriculture printed in Vernaculars should be distributed freely from time to time.

The Agriculture in the State should be always progressive on improved lines with other countries through reports and Agricultural periodicals of other nations.

Some of the Agricultural industries such as Lac and Sericulture should where possible be introduced.

Each State should establish one information borough supplying information gratis to the farmers.

There should be established one Central State experimental farm to conduct the experiments on various lines.

The successful experiments should be demonstrated to the cultivators.

State should establish seed farms and supply the selected varieties of local and new crops to the farmers with moderate rates.—Yours, etc.

HIRALAL HARGOVIND PANDYA.

Bhavnagar, August 7.

It Has Cured Others, It Will Cure You.

A. N. Ransam, Mondoi, Wis., says: "I was unable to sleep or do my work properly, a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm was given me and after using it I was, to my surprise, very much better. I can now dress myself and can sleep well."

This is just an extract from a letter he sent acknowledging the wonderful results that this great Rheumatism remedy achieved. If you are suffering—don't delay a day—get a bottle of it to-day and very quickly you will find that it brings blessed relief.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

Rain at intervals all the afternoon but not heavy made the course only fairly heavy. Punters had bad time on the whole, specially in the last race when a rank outsider won. Practically an unheard of objection was lodged owing to an alleged wrong ownership, and the owner not being present it will be decided at a meeting on Friday. Consequently it does not affect cash bets. Last Saturday Brown was fined for delaying the start on Mudkoor; this week Taylor was fined riding Zuffer Beg. Both were fined fifty rupees.

The news wired by Reuter concerning the purchase of horses by Mr. Narainjee Dwarkadas is wrong on the best authority.

Racing opened with the Closed Race which Bachelor's Knot won easily being the favourite on the strength of the previous win over sticks. But the second race saw the fancied one beaten, Young Thara winning his owner's good gamble at nice price. But the third event made some amends, Village Girl, heavily backed, was made better favourite than Leo Grande and taking a long lead from the start never looked like being caught. Waimoko came at a great rattle finish and must be watched for the future The best finish of the day was in the Arab mile race, Aga and Terror fighting out every inch of the ground all the way down the straight, the latter just getting there. But in the horse mile Huka made all his own running and won comfortably from Ramshaw's pair, Black Douglas finishing promisingly. Despite his 9st. 10lbs. Lookman created somewhat of a surprise by beating the hot favourite Tachreet and as mentioned the last event went to a rank outsider, Kimberley beating Sweden in the last few yards with some ease.

There was a good day's racing all round, but rain and upsets made things uncomfortable for punters. A single ticket holder on the tote about the winner in the last race drew Rs. 1,278 for his ten, the lucky holder being a certain sporting Major stationed here. Details:—

CLOSED RACE—THE CLUB PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot (9st. 8lbs.) (car. 10st. 4lbs).....Hoyt 1
Capt. Lucas's War Cloud (10st. 11b.) Capt Meynell 2
Major Barlow's Sans Souci (10st. 11b.)..... Mr, Kenworthy 3
Major Davies's Lady Lomond (10st. 11b.) (car. 10st. 2lbs.).....Mr. Tomkinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Rolling Stone 9st. 10lbs., and Capt. O'Brien's Butler 9st. 10lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Bachelor's Knot; 5 to 2 against Lady Lomond; 5 to 1 War Cloud,

THE RACE:—Rolling Stone led to be passed by Lady Lomond and at the half-mile by Bachelor's Knot; at the three quarter mile War Cloud ran into third place, but there was nothing to trouble the favourite from the bend, he winning easily by two lengths. Neck between next two. Time—1min. 22 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

LOHAGAON PLATE.—(Divided) six furlongs.

Mr Bampfylde's Young Thara (8st. 4lbs)...Barrett 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Pendil (7st. 9lbs)....Fahad 2
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Fado (7st. 6lbs)....Ferguson 3
Mr Raja's Mezahim 8st. 2lbs. car. 8st. 6lbs).Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Zuffer Beg 9st, Taylor; Nasibdar 8st. 10lbs, Hill Croesus 8st. 8lbs, Brown; Sharas, 8st. car. 8st. 11bs, Southall; Saree 7st. 12lbs., Vincent; Ordinary 7st. 4lbs. Bennett.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Mezahim, 4 to 1 Zuffer Beg, and Fado; 7 to 1 Young Thara; 8 to 1 Pendil and Croesus.

THE RACE.—Nasibdar was left, Croesus leading out closely, but fell back, Fado going out closely followed by Pendil, Sharar, Young Thara, Zuffer Beg and at the turn Young Thara and Zuffer Beg on the outside and the former staying on won. Two lengths, one length separating next two. Time—1 min. 24 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

NOVICE PONY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's Village Girl, (8st. 2lbs.)...Ferguson 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Leo Grande, (9st. 5lbs.).....Brown 2
Mr. Garda's Waimoko. (9st.).....Hill 3
Mr. Goculdas's Borgie, (8st. 13lbs.).....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Spring Daisy 8st. 6lbs. Poole; Rupert 8st. 2lbs. Robinson.

BETTING:—Evens Village Girl, 5 to 4 against Leo Grande and 5 to 1 Borgie.

THE RACE.—Village Girl secured a good break with Leo Grande close in front of Borgie and Rupert; at the bend Leo Grande gave chase, but Leo Grande too fell off. Won by lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Fergusson.)

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.— one mile.

Mr. Mistry's Terror, (8st. 7lbs.) .....Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Aga (9st. 6lbs.) .....Fergusson 2
Mr. Raja's Guinea Merchant, (8st. 8lbs.)...Barrett 3
Mr. Goculdass' Hyder Beg, (7st. 5lbs.).....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Dawood Beg 9st. 3lbs. Taylor; Money Gold 8st. 7lbs. Southall; Young Purvey 8st. Luckman; Harry Johnson 8st. Brown; Hoojaz 8st. Kamad; Native Lad 8st. Mujeed; Tresady (8st.) Etul.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Hyder Beg; 3 to 1 Terror; 4 to 1 Aga; 7 to 1 Dawood Beg and Money Gold.

THE RACE:—Young Purvez got away and bolted and took no part in the race. Terror was first out and was passed by Hyder Beg; then Hoojaz led from Hyder Beg, Money Gold, Aga and Terror; nearing the turn dyder Beg led Aga and Terror; in the straight Terror drew up to the leader in a splendid finish and won by a head; four lengths next two. Time.—1min. 59secs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed,)

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—One mile.

Mr G. K's Huka (8st. 5lbs).....Barrett 1
Mr Captain's San Remo (8st. 10lbs.) .....Kuhn 2
The Zamindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas (9st. 11b.).....Hayhoe 3
Mr Avasia's Gallileo (9st. 11b.).....Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Eva 9st. 5lbs. O'Neill Matiyella; 8st. 11b. Robinson; Comet 7st. 12lbs. Fisher; and Bright Metal 7st. 12lbs Brown.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Gallileo; 2 to 1 San Remo; 4 to 1 Huka; 8 to 1 Matiyella and Black Douglas.

THE RACE.—Huka was clear in front when settled down Eva, Gallileo, Bright Metal and San Remo following well bunched, at the half-mile San Remo moved up alongside Gallileo and turning from home was second but failed to catch the leader; won fairly comfortably by a length, same between next two. Time.—1min. 48 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Greenlagh.)

LOHAGAON PLATE.—(Divided), six furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman (9st. 10lbs.) Ferguson 1
Mr R. R.S's Tachreet (9st. 4lbs.) ...Brown 2
Mr Forage's Woolwinder (7st.) .....Vincent 3 heat.
Mr. Oomer's Ashroff (9st. 6lbs.).....Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Rajput 9st. 8lbs, O'Nell; Fahd Beg 8st. 7lbs. Southall; Young Majub 8st. 3lbs. Barrett; Grey Falcon 8st. 3lbs. Hill; Brazee 8st. 11b Evans; Bay Middleton 7st. 12lbs. Fisher.

BETTING.—Evens Tachreet, 3 to 1 against Brazee, 5 to 1 Ashroff, 6 to 1 Lookman, 7 to 1 Bay Middleton.

THE RACE.—Bay Middleton was first out from Rajput the latter dropping out soon as did Brazee after a couple of furlongs; Woolwinder and Lookman were handy in the straight, Lookman got through staying on from the dead-heaters by a length and a half. Time—1 min 25 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Jamsetji's Kimberley, (9st.) .....Dhondi 1
Mr. Goculdass' Sweden, (8st. 11lbs.).....Hoyt 2
Mr. Dhere's Grill, (9st) .....Hill 3
Scout, late Separation, (7st. 13lbs.).....Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Skylark 9st. Robinson; Turkish General 9st. Hazza; Sir Albert 9st. Evans; Flyer 9st. Fahad; Zebid 9st. Taylor; Khadravi 9st. Mujeed; Framroz 9st. Etul; Takte Jamshed 8st. 11lbs. Native; Dimshak 8st. 11lbs. Southall; Mujehid 8st, 8lbs. Ferguson; Little Hero 8st. 8lbs, Native; Clever Boy II 8st, 5lbs. Barrett; Papa 8st. 5lbs. Goolvo; Sattara 8st. 5lbs. Luckman.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Sir Albert; 5 to 2 Sweden; 9 to 2 Scout; 7 to 1 Grill and Turkish General and thirties the winner.

THE RACE:—The bunch were in front, Khadravi, Takte Jamshed, Clever Boy, and Grill being prominent; at the turn Sir Albert came through followed by Dimshak; then Sweden got up, but on the extreme outside Kimberley passed them all by three lengths; a length and a half between next two. Time—1min. 12secs.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ally.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

The following has been issued to-night by Major Hughes, Acting Secretary:—

Poona Third Extra Meeting, Wednesday 9th August.

THE LITTLE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—An objection has been lodged against Kimberley on the grounds of wrong ownership, for disobeying the starter and delaying the start.

In the 2nd Race the Lohagaon Plate, J. Taylor, the rider of "Juffer Beg" is fined Rs. 50.

First Meeting.

First Entries closed on Tuesday 25th July.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY—2nd Sept.

THE YERROWDA PLATE—Distance—R C and distance, over 7 flights.

Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus g Shoko aged
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith by Hol'rook—Cleopatra 6 years
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent 5 years
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Royal Scotland by Seaton Delaval—Lady Blester 4 years
Mr J C Gaistaun's b e m Circassian's—Best by Circassian—Cloukee aged
Captain Scott Nimmo's ch e m Cosi 6 years by wire
Chief of Manavadar's br aus g Realm aged
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II aged
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Batchelor's Knot by Tredennis—Haply 4 years,

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile,

Mr D B Captain's ch e g San Demo by Count Schenberg—Modest Martha 5 years
Zamindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Baum by Malster—Pose 4 years
Mr A N Dass' b e h Balymaclune by Desmond—Bodega 5 years
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Lawn Sand by Ugly—Oberis 5 years
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith 6 years
Mr G K's bl aus g Abrigiue by Merriwel—Indian Queen 5 years
Mr G K's ch h aus g Coat of Arms aged
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Tangeroa aged
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britannia 3 years
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Cherry Hackie by Cennam—Dean Hackle 3 years
Lt-Col A A Jones' br ch h Valiant 2 years
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's bl aus h Ebullition aged
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's br e g Punt aged
H H Kour Saheb of Putiala's b e g Cattaro by Carbine—Gauderetta 5 years
Mr Heath's b e h Eiser 4 years
Mr R R S' ch e h Dumella by Persimmon—Honneti Mary 4 years
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry 6 years
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity 5 years
Mr F M Garda's br e m Lady Erna by Santoi—Wild Pily 3 years
Mr F M Garda's b e m Dumination 6 years
Mr A S Oomer's ch e g Matiyela by Chaleureux—Threatle 4 years
Mr J C Smith's b or br aus m Dancasterite aged
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Southline aged
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval aged

THE AGA'S CHAMPION PLATE—Distance R C and distance.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zainulmulook 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajimulook 5 years
Mr G K's ch a h Valem 1,400 aged
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salmic aged
Mr R R S' g a h Precious aged
Mr Beg's b a h Famous aged
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent aged
Capt Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2 aged by wire

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Aga 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Hezelmulook 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold 4 years
Mr R S Forage's b a h Muswood 6 years
Mr Beath's g a h Hightaway 4 years
Mr J M Mistry b a h Terror 4 years
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14 aged
Messrs Mujid and A S O mer's ch a h Little Laffy 13 3 1-2 4 years
Mr A Rahman's b a h Astrologer 2 years
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Young Purvez 4 years
Messrs Haji Mahmood Mahomed and Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Hoojas 4 years
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant 6 years
Mr Julian's b a h Dawood Beg 1406 years
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Hyder Beg 3 years

THE MAIDEN PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 2-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr late Siriska 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Secretary 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13 3
Mr R S Forage's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Aurum 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Order 13 2 3-4
Chief of Manavada's g a h Fahad Beg 14
Mr Heath's b a h Mutrood 13 4 1-2
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14
Mr R R S' ch a h Croesus 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Mesrjan 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashroff 14
Mr A W Esa's b a h Solitaire 13 3 1-4
Mr D G Dhere's g a h Ringeon 14
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Barg 13 2 1-2

THE LILLIPUTS—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr late Siriska 13 3
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3 4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1-4
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 2 1-2
Mr A Razak's g a h Young Skylark 13 3
Mr J R Raja's b a h Mezahim 13 3
Mr D Gordon's ch a h Separation 13 1 3-4
Mr J Baron's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13 3

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The match which was to have been played in the Harwood League on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening, resulted in a walk-over for the B. V. A. team, their opponents, the Byculla Railway Institute, scratching owing to their full team not being on the ground.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	11	11	0	0	61	2	22
R. G. A.	11	8	2	1	42	14	17
Bombay Gymkhana	12	5	4	3	36	16	13
Bombay F. C.	11	4	4	3	18	17	11
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	7	0	18	24	8
Telegraphs	11	3	7	1	8	25	7
B. V. A.	11	2	6	3	2	41	7
Byculla Ry. Institute	11	2	8	1	4	40	5

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

There will be a Rugby match between Bombay Gymkhana and the Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding) Regt. to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. on the Cooperage.

Eleven pages of casual correspondence written by Shelley have brought £369 at Sotheby's, and letters of Byron, covering seven pages, realised £81.

The consumption of China tea in Great Britain for the first six months of this year was nearly 7,000,000lb., as against 5,000,000lb. for the corresponding period of 1910.

News from Manilla states that damage to the amount of £300,000 has been done by a typhoon and floods in the island of Luzon (Philippines). The tobacco provinces are isolated.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, has received a further telegram from the Secretary of State at Ottawa in connection with the recent forest fires in Ontario, stating that the Porcupine Relief Committee reports that the number of deaths is now known to be sixty-three, and may reach 100. The fire swept through 500 miles of country and burnt two towns.

CONCERNING EPITAPHS.

A Universal Similarity.

There is scarcely a more striking evidence of the close kinship of human nature in all parts of the world and in all ages than that that afforded by the great similarity in inscriptions, some upon tombs, others preserved only in literary form, written in memory of the dead. While the word "epitaph"—derived from "epi," upon, and "taphos," a tomb—means, strictly, and inscription on a tomb, the term gradually came to denote anything written ostensibly for that purpose, even though it were not inscribed on the tomb, whether because the purpose of the writer was frustrated or it was not his intention to place it there. The Hindus generally speaking have been very sparing in their epitaphs, confining them largely to their leading Kings and warriors, due to a great extent to the custom of burning the remains of the dead. The Mahomedan Rulers seem to have preferred to express their sentiments towards the deceased, and, perhaps, a sense of their own dignity, rather by the immensity and beauty of the maus

BY THE WAY.

CONCERNING "M. MASSENET."

Massenet, whose Thais, produced for the first time in England the other night, had but an equivocal success, is remarkable even in these days of extraordinary technical achievement, for his marvellous flair—there is, unluckily, no honest English word for that curious instinct which enables an artist in any medium to "spot" the essential. An English musical critic, who was honoured by the friendship of the eminent composer, received an unexpected visit at his hotel in Paris. It chanced that the Englishman had left lying on his bed a number of full scores by certain distinguished British composers. Massenet fell on them with amiable curiosity and proceeded to scan them rapidly. Looking at one, he suddenly exclaimed, "Tiens! c'est un negre!" He was holding a score by Mr. Coleridge Taylor! Of another, he said at once "Voila un monsieur qui a traville on Allemagne—a Leipsic je crois." That composer happened to be Sir Frederick Cowne. And so of all the rest, Massenet had something acute and luminous to say. Questioned by his awe-stricken host, he explained casually that anyone who had been teaching composition at the Paris Conselvatoire for so many years couldn't help identifying the obvious local characteristics. The English critic, however, was left wondering how many distinguished composers share that curious instinct with Massenet—who, by the way, has lately taken, in private correspondence, to signing himself "M. Massenet," in order to insist on his distinction from another and lesser Jules Massenet, who is likewise a composer of music in Paris.

A SUMMER FAIR IN WESTERN CANADA.

Writing of Fort Qu'Appelle, in Saskatchewan, a correspondent of Canada, the London illustrated weekly, says: "The one annual excitement is the summer fair. Then the whole place shakes off its habitual drowsiness for a few days. The Indians come from the reserve and pitch their tepees just away from the settlement, and the few remaining would-be cowboys from the Touchwood Hills come down and show the peace-loving inhabitants how to 'paint the town red.' The hubbub lasts a couple of days, and into that time are crowded horse shows, stock contests, Indian races, and excitements of all kinds, not least among them the playing of the local band, which generally manages to account for one or two runaways. After the fair is over the inhabitants and some of the visitors take a couple of days to sober up, and then the old Fort goes to sleep again till the next fair day comes round".

INSECT-PLAGUES.

At the present moment—says "Country Life"—the house-fly is less a torment than those punishing little creatures which inhabit lawns and gardens and orchard. They bite or bury their eggs in the flesh of human beings in a manner that is irritating to the point of madness. Complaints are made that they are worse this year than ever before. We do not known very well how they can be attacked with a hope of reducing their numbers to any large extent. At present all that can be done is to take measures to render the human skin immune from their attacks, and so great is their variety that it is doubtful if any effective plan of this kind has yet been produced Big-game-hunters say that almost any disinfectant used in the bath will prevent bites, and probable this is as good a plan as any.

POND MURDER AND CANNIBALISM.

Just now the sedges in the margin of the pond are covered with newly emerged dragonflies, and here is a demonstration of the law of the pond. Wherever you may turn in Nature (says the "Agricultural Economist" for July) you will find more murder and cannibalism in ponds and streams than anywhere else. The dragonflies are experiencing this, and before their wings are dry and ready for flight hosts of spiders secure them and suck them dry. By the water edge on the springy turf you can find pairs and pairs of glistening wings of dragonflies; these are the remains of those insects which have been beaten down by the westerly breeze and caught by ground spiders. Some have been snapped up by birds and not a few by lizards. In its larval form the dragonfly is the terror of the pond; thus this is retribution indeed.

THE TALE OF A COW.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in the "Animals' Friend," tells a little tale about a cow. In a little meadow before the door, a meadow toasted to tinder by weeks of fierce sunshine, grazes a good Alderney cow, type of patient usefulness. Depending as I do on her to supply me with cream and butter for breakfast, I cannot be indifferent to things concerning her comfort. Seeing that July is the worst mouth of all for flies, I am glad to note that she has a fine switch of black hair at the end of her tail, and that with this efficient fly-flap she keeps her loins and ribs free from annoyance. But, obviously, the tail is not long enough; it does not reach her forequarters. Her withers, shoulders and dewlap are densely covered with black swarms of flies, which must be intensely irritating. Now, if I had been designing a cow, methinks I should either have made the tail a couple of feet longer, or better, I should have brought out a subsidiary one, halfway up the spinal column, to serve the poor beast's fore-quarters. Sir Herbert continues: "Gently there, Mr. Humanitarian," I seem to hear somebody whisper. "Put the saddle on the right horse, if you please. It is only too true that yonder gentle creature is suffering horribly, but whose fault is that?".

AND ITS MORAL.

Sir Herbert provides the answer:

It did not require profound or prolonged reflection to show where the blame really lay. It was not with Nature's Animal Designer, after all. Beasts that cannot like, scratch, or switch their own forequarters are intended to go in herds, and to get their companions to perform these services for them. It follows, therefore, that it is an act of cruel thoughtlessness to turn out a solitary cow to endure persecution by flies. Since this little incident happened. I have paid more attention to the habits of gregarious animals, and the degree in which they are dependent on one another for their comfort. I have watched the behaviour of a small herd of heifers and bullocks. One of these seemed to be in special request as hair-dresser. One after another its companions came to it and made it lick their necks and faces. It really was very remarkable how good-natured this creature was, and how freely it placed its rough tongue at the disposal of its fellows. Fresh light on the communistic instinct in cows!

SHEEP AS BEASTS OF BURDEN.

Although there are still instances of oxen being used for ploughing (no further away than Sussex), and of dogs being used as beasts of burden (just across the Channel) everybody does not know that in the northern part of India sheep are put to a use unthought of in European countries. The mountain-paths among the foothills of the Himalayas are so precipitous that the sheep more sure-footed than larger beasts are preferred as burden carriers. The load for each sheep is from 16lb. to 20lb. The sheep are driven from village to village, with the wool still growing, and in each town the farmer shears as much wool as he can sell there and loads the sheep with the grain he receives in exchange. After his flock has been sheared, he turns it Homewards each sheep having on its back a small bag containing, the purchased grain.

AN AUTHOR'S CURIOUS BARGAIN.

The library of Carpentars prosesses among its treasure a curious collection of autographs. One is the signature of Alexandre Dumas pere to an odd bargain which he proposed and which was accepted. This strange contract was that the auther should present to the library of Cavaillon copers of all his works, those already published and others which he might write, in return for a supply of melons, to be sent to him as long as he lived.

COST OF LIVING IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

The cost of living in Rio de Janeiro is declared in a Consular report on the district to be about three times the cost usual in Europe, many causes, among them heavy municipal taxes, being responsible for this condition of things. The greater proportion of articles, considered by the average householder to be necessities have to be imported, and in consequence of the high tariff in force become expensive luxuries. European visitors are invariably amazed incredulous at the prevailling prices even of local produce, and the desire for extended civilisation has rendered Rio de Janeiro one of the most expensive places in the world.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE KING AND THE FLEET.

The rumoured intention of His Majesty the King to inspect the principal part of the Home Fleet after Cowes Week, writes a Home correspondent in mail week, lacks official confirmation, and those who are usually kept informed of prospective Royal events in connection with the Navy have heard nothing to suggest that Sir Francis Bridgeman's command is to be accorded the honour of a professional visit by King George. The wish is naturally father to the thought that His Majesty should once a year, is possible, see the main position of the naval force in home waters not as the titular head of the Service, but under conditions analogous to those of last autumn, when, in undress uniform and minus pomp and ceremony, the King inaugurated a welcome departure by associating himself professionally with the combined assembly of the Home. Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleet in Torbay, inspecting various ships with a critical eye, and the leading fleet to sea in the "Dreadnought" for target practice. If His Majesty is unable to follow up the precedent adopted in the first year of his reign of seeing the senior was fleet under normal conditions—a counterpart to the inspection of the "striking force" at Aldershot in June—it will be owing entirely to the numerous demands made upon his time and attention in Coronation year, because the King is never more happy than when in the atmosphere of the Service of which he was highly proud to be an active member.

A "STAND EASY."

This week-end, goes on the same writer, will find the majority of the Home Fleet ships at their respective bases and ports, and those of the Atlantic Fleet and its affiliated Cruiser Squadron dispersed to give leave at the ports to which they belong, instead of doing so from Dover, with the resultant outlay in railway fares. Since the second week in June, the attention of the naval forces in home waters has been divided between ceremonial and war training—short tactical and strategical exercises fruitful of much good, having been sandwiched between the historic assembly at Spithead and the comparatively minor, albeit impressive, displays at Kingstown, Bangor, Llandudno, and Carnarvon. It has been a strenuous period, well rewarded by four days' manœuvre leave are the fleets settle down to the autumn programme of battle practice. Having regard to the demands which the Coronation festivities made upon the naval service and the consequent curtailment of the fleet exercises, the available time left at the disposal of the authorities for war training has certainly been put to the best possible use.

CHANGES IN THE FLAG LISTS.

Seven years having elapsed since his flag was flown, Admiral Sir W. A. Dyke-Acland has been placed on the retired list under the non-service rules, within a few weeks of completing the jubilee of his useful and honourable connection with the Royal Navy. The flow of promotion consequent upon this officer's retirement gives full flag rank to the Commander-in-Chief designate at the Nore (Sir Richard Poore), ten days after entering upon his 59th year, promotes Rear-Admiral Arthur M. Farquharson (the eldest of three brothers serving on the active list) to vice-admiral, in his 57th year, and bring on the flag list Commodore Cecil Thursby in his 51st year, and with 37 1-2 years' service to his credit. In the ordinary course, the next upward movement in the executive branch will take place on August 27th, arising out of the retirement of Admiral Sir Charles Drury on age. This will advance Vice-Admiral G. A. Giffard, Rear-Admiral W. B. Fisher, and Capt. J. A. Tuke, all of whom are unemployed except for the last-named officers being a member of the Berthing and Docking Committee whose work is drawing to a close. A year ago Capt. Tuke was twentieth from the top of the captains, seniority list, a fact which forcibly illustrates the accelerated rate of advancement in the higher ranks of the service.

READINESS OF MERCHANT CRUISERS.

Apart from all other considerations in connection with the Declaration of London, and no matter which side one takes in the discussion, there has certainly emerged sufficient evidence to justify the statement, frequently made by Lord Charles Beresford, that German, merchant ships have for many years been going to sea with guns mountings in their holds—and probably ammunition too, as the guns would be useless without it—ready to turn themselves into merchant cruisers at a moment's notice on the high seas, or in some obscure and isolated harbour, where the ship's mechanics could mount the guns unseen and unsuspected. And during the whole of this time we have believed ourselves to be far ahead of other nations in our readiness to transform peaceful merchantmen into fighting ships at short notice. As a matter of fact, if the strong stream of evidence recently poured out by what should be trustworthy authority on the matter, is at all accurate, our Teuton cousins have had their tongues in their cheeks and been the better provided all the time. We store a goodly number of sets of merchant ship's guns and equipmants at various naval centres throughout our empire ready for fitting out merchant ship's at short notice; but the Germans, apparently, actually carry these things in the holds of the ships in which it is intended to mount them. This is one of the matters, therefore, that will have to be reconsidered, and more up-to-date arrangements made by the British Admiralty, or we may find ourselves heavily handicapped on the outbreak of a naval war.

THE VETERAN RESERVE.

No Government ever made a better bargain than when, yielding to a certain pressure exercised from the more energetic and go-ahead of the southern counties, our present rulers sanctioned the formation of a Veteran Reserve. The very name—one chosen by the military advisers of the Government—seems to show that those in authority had no conception of the class of men whom they were calling upon. It was apparently forgotten how comparatively young is even the soldier who has completed both his Colour and his Reserve service and it seems to have been imagined that if any veterans answered to the summons at all, they would be greybeards, deficient in the usual complement of arms and legs, and suffering, many of them, from an advanced form of senile decay. The call of the Government has been answered in a manner which no one could possibly have expected and by men, moreover, who are—to the extent of quite 66 per cent. of them—well under forty-five years of age. They have contentedly realised that they have nothing in the way of privileges still less in the way of remuneration, to expect—the giving is entirely on their side. They are the men who have known the real hardships of soldiering, and have come forward, largely from a sense of duty and largely too, no doubt from love of their old profession, in order that in time of national emergency the authorities may know where to find them.

"PREMATURE AGEING OF THE SOLDIER."

The youth of many of our soldiers makes it exceedingly difficult to clear one's mind of the feeling that we are, in our efforts to make them fit and efficient fighters under a short service system, rather overdoing their training. In days gone by, the soldier's prematurely aged appearance was generally attributed to the hard life he led, coupled with his propensity for the consumption of alcohol whenever opportunity offered. At the present time the soldier compares most favourably with his civilian brother as regards his temperate way of living. The food he receives in any well-organised unit is far in advance of what the average workman is able to command, while the soldier is always well clothed and surrounded by hygienic conditions of existence. To what then can the premature aged look of old soldiers from the ranks be attributed, for it must be admitted that they continue, as a body, to show unmistakeable signs of wear when they go to pension at the average age of forty or thereabouts. A man should be in his prime at that age. A well-known general officer, in writing the diary which afterwards gave to the world much insight into service matters as well as episodes of his own career, attributed this premature decay to the manner in which we harnessed the men into ill-fitting equipment. That evil has, however, been much reduced in the present-day outfit, and we have to search elsewhere for the cause. Our soldiers in the home army are little more than youths who are being fitted for service overseas, and it seems more than probable that this fact is overlooked, for we work them a great deal harder in the first two or three years of their term of service than ever afterwards. Are we overdoing it? The appearance of the old soldier of some twenty years' service seems to point to the fact that we are.

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

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THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

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Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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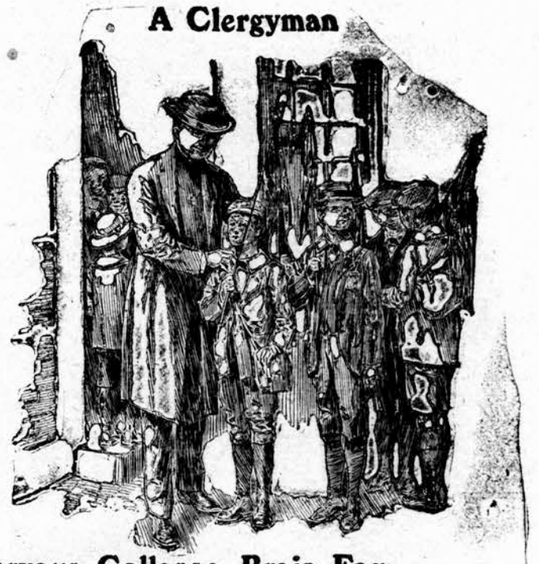
A Clergyman



Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the Nervous System.

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, bleed or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatic Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
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For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8
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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are speedily cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by enabling specifics which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the above medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benaree, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Pardeo Bridge, Pardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Pardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 15 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

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Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

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